



Gloucestershire County Council

Annual Report

OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963



GEO. F. BRAMLEY

County Medical Officer of Health



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Health Department,
Berkeley Chambers,
Berkeley Street,
Gloucester.
June, 1964.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Health Committee.*

MADAM, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The population continues to increase both by a high birth rate, and a continued low death rate, and an influx of new residents. The latter are mainly young potential parents. The number of births in the County exceeded 10,000 for the first time and fortunately did not include more illegitimate than last year. There can, however, be no complacency about this fact as the percentage of illegitimate births was still nearly as high as in the immediate post war years. The training schemes of the Standing Conference on Family Life, which is supported by the Health and Education Committees, developed during the year, and throughout school life and for young people many practical schemes of education came into operation.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was lower than in the previous two years, helped by the reduction in infant deaths in Cheltenham, but did not fall to the low levels of 1959 and 1960. The number of still births was much lower and so a low level of perinatal mortality was reached.

The death rate was slightly higher, due mainly to an increase in deaths caused by disease of the heart and arteries. Over half the additional deaths were of persons over the age of 65. The number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung was ten less at 198, but there were 50 more from Bronchitis which, like Lung Cancer, is associated with excessive cigarette smoking. Severe cold is the enemy of the very young and the very old and the severe weather at the beginning of 1963, although fortunately not associated at the time with any excess of influenza, took its toll of the elderly. The number of deaths of that winter continued at a high rate into April.

In regard to the dangers of smoking, the scheme for giving advice was well in operation, in conjunction with other matters covered by Health Education. The section of the department for Health Education, although hampered by inadequate central accommodation, was in full operation in 1963. Probably, in common with several of the other departments of the Council, the Health Department cannot function as easily as it should because of accommodation. This department is in five different buildings.

The number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis fell sharply from 191 to 116 and the deaths from 20 to 16. To stamp out this disease finally it will be necessary to find the source of each new case. Unfortunately this has not yet been possible. The chronic cough of the older man may quite often be due to tuberculosis and—because “grandfather has always had a cough”—be ignored. It is amongst the over 45 age group that there is a lower attendance for contact examination when a new case is diagnosed. The remedy is obvious.

Immunisation and vaccination continue to occupy a great deal of doctors' and nurses' time in ensuring that every parent has the opportunity of seeing that children are protected. In 1963 we were not faced with any rise of disease incidence against which protection can be given, so there was no violent rise in prophylactics given. Considerable time and effort had to be given to overcome apathy.

The popularity of Child Welfare Centres continues and there can be few areas like Gloucestershire which, despite the industrialisation of recent years, is mainly rural, with so many fixed and mobile clinic centres. Requests for additional centres continue to be received, and all need careful investigation to ensure that there are sufficient children in the area to justify the setting up of a centre.

By the end of the year there were more dentists employed by the Authority than ever before. There was also some evidence that the teaching of oral hygiene, which is extensive in this County, was beginning to show good results. The third leg in the triad of the attack on dental caries is fluoridation of water supplies. The County Council, however, refused to accept the recommendation of the Health Committee to agree to the invitation of the Ministry of Health to submit proposals. This was a severe set-back, but not unique in regard to major public health advances. It took nearly twenty years to get chlorination of public water supplies accepted and over thirty years to have 94% of retailed milk pasteurised. These periods are too long to wait in the face of the vast amount of dental caries with all the pain and misery associated with it, particularly as the number of dentists will never be sufficient in the foreseeable future to treat the disease and the public will not readily give up the consumption of sugary, soft and sticky foods.

A step forward in Mental Health was the opening of the first hostel for the mentally subnormal. The home is in Cheltenham and accommodates 21 young men. By the end of the year suitable assistant staff had not been appointed but the Warden and Matron had set up a standard of care which had already resulted in good social relationships and co-operation with local employers and the Ministry of Labour local officers. Some boys were already in employment and the others were working in the Adult Training Centre, also newly founded in Cheltenham. This is a purpose built centre of semi-permanent construction. This type of building should readily admit of alterations and extensions as we learn more of the requirements of the care of the adult subnormal person in the community. This responsibility is new and there is still much to learn. Adult Training Centres have only been established in the last 12 or 15 years.

The National Health Service is in three parts, each under different authorities. The individual in need of assistance cannot be referred from one to the other. Since the Service was founded in 1948, it has become more obvious that built-in links at a high level, such as cross membership between Regional Hospital Boards, Hospital Management Committees, Executive Councils and Local Health Authorities were not sufficient and there must be close co-operation between General Medical Practitioners, Domiciliary Midwives, Nurses, Health Visitors, Social Workers and Hospital staffs. This has been fostered in Gloucestershire in many ways and last year a health visitor was attached to a medical practice. This type of co-ordination for the benefit of the patient is practised in many other counties. The scheme promises success.

Staff shortages became more apparent in 1963, in particular of domiciliary midwives, district nurses and nurses with the triple qualification of nurse, midwife and health visitor, chiropodists, speech therapists, occupational therapists, doctors, mental welfare officers and dental auxiliaries. The establishment of welfare assistants who are seconded for two years' training to obtain a certificate of social welfare promises success in overcoming the shortage of welfare officers.

During the year the first annual review of the ten-year forward plan of health services was agreed. It included amendments made having regard to inevitable delays which seem to occur with capital projects and to accommodate new developments.

The severe weather conditions at the beginning of the year imposed difficulties on all the mobile services but the devotion to duty and determination amongst midwives, nurses, home helps, health visitors, ambulance drivers, chiropodists especially and many other members of the staff, should not go unnoticed. This spirit of dedication pervades the whole of the department and I am always grateful for their help to me and loyalty to the service. We continue to be indebted to a very large number of voluntary helpers whose work does not go unnoticed.

On behalf of your staff and myself I thank the members and officers of other departments for their help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

GEO. F. BRAMLEY,

County Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF

as at 31st December, 1963

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	G. F. Bramley, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer	W. Davidson-Lamb, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare	Elizabeth M. Sefton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., L.M., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officer, School Health Service	B. Nicholson, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & Hy., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer ...	M. J. Gryspeerdt, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Divisional Medical Officers of Health ...	R. F. Barclay, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
(also District Medical Officers of Health)	R. E. A. S. Hanson, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
	A. T. Hunt, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
	S. Knight, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
	W. A. Knox, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers	Katherine, E. M. Allen, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	S. C. Buck, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
	Sheila M. E. Grew, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	M. L. Kinman, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S.
	N. E. V. Matthews, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S.
	M. B. Pepper, M.B., B.S.
	M. H. Ryder, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
	Mary P. S. Seacome, M.A., B.M., B.Ch.
	Elspeth M. Feilden, M.B., B.S.
	C. E. Hignell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	E. M. Dunn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Chest Physicians (part-time)	F. J. D. Knights, M.D., M.R.C.P.
	R. A. Craig, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Principal Dental Officer	J. F. A. Smyth, L.D.S.
Area Dental Officer	J. P. B. Pengelly, L.D.S.
Orthodontists	G. D. Everard, L.D.S.
	Mrs J. M. Popplewell, L.D.S. (part-time)
	Miss J. Bangert, L.D.S.
Dental Officers	D. N. de Gruyther, L.D.S.
	O. B. Brears, L.D.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	W. G. de Clive-Lowe, B.D.S.
	W. N. Ellis, L.D.S.
	R. D. Jefferies, L.D.S.
	L. Jones, B.D.S.
	Mrs M. J. Leech, L.D.S.
	R. R. Merritt-Hawkes, L.D.S.
	Mrs B. Pitter, B.D.S.
	Mrs D. W. Squires, L.D.S.
	P. B. Stone, L.D.S.

} Temporary

Dental Officers (cont.)	...	...	...	...	L. H. Stratford, L.D.S. D. A. Thomas, L.D.S. G. N. Willetts, L.D.S. 7 part-time officers
Dental Auxiliaries	...	...	...	...	Miss A. Abadee Miss M. C. Hart Miss P. Simpson
Dental Health Education Officer	...	...	...	...	Mrs H. B. Iliffe
Superintendent Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	Miss E. K. N. Cumming
Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	Vacancy
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	85 in number
Health Visitor Tutor	...	...	...	...	Miss R. Atkinson
County Nursing Association :					
Secretary	...	...	...	...	R. C. Brain
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	Miss M. A. Bach
Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	Miss C. M. Allison Miss C. E. Brownhill Miss P. A. Hicks 108 District Nurse/Midwives 3 part-time
Orthopaedic After-Care Sisters	...	...	...	...	Mrs M. G. Brancher Miss E. M. Hunter Miss V. Leake Miss N. Long
Mental Health Home Teacher	...	...	...	...	Mrs E. M. Barnes
Senior Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	...	...	D. S. Bayliss F. R. Dickinson R. T. Ireland D. W. Parker A. E. Poyser
Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	...	...	A. G. Corlett T. Keeling L. D. Mann T. W. Murden N. J. Trigg E. Wentworth F. L. Wintle
					} part-time
Supervisors of Training Centres	...	...	...	...	6 in number
Assistant Supervisors of Training Centres	...	...	...	...	31 in number
Dental Surgery Assistants	...	...	...	...	26 (equivalent of 17.4 whole time)
County Public Health Officer	...	...	...	...	Vacancy
Assistant County Public Health Officer	...	...	...	...	P. McCandlish
County Ambulance Officer	...	...	...	...	W. C. Virgo, O.B.E., F.I.A.O.
Health Education Officer	...	...	...	...	Miss F. E. Fortnam
County Home Help Organiser	...	...	...	...	Mrs H. K. Paine
Area Home Help Organisers	...	...	...	...	13 in number
Social Welfare Officers—Blind	...	...	...	...	Miss B. M. J. Saunders
Deaf	...	...	...	...	Miss E. D. Galbraith
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	Mrs D. M. Parsons

Welfare Assistants	...	...	...	...	6 in number
Home Teachers for the Blind	...	...	...	...	6 in number
Occupational Therapists	...	...	...	...	Miss I. M. Stewart Miss H. Thomas Miss H. Verschoyle Miss M. D. Warren Mrs P. Williams
Chief Chiropodist	...	...	...	...	D. E. Boden
Senior Chiropodists	...	...	...	...	K. Ames A. Crawford Miss P. M. Jackson H. S. Robertson
Part-time Chiropodists	...	...	...	...	5 in number
Administrative Officer	...	...	...	...	A. Hudson
Senior Administrative Assistants	...	...	...	...	F. H. Livesey, D.P.A. A. F. Poyser F. B. Wilton

DELEGATED AUTHORITY—BOROUGH OF CHELTENHAM

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	T. O. P. D. Lawson, M.D., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	P. M. Lambert, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Area Dental Officer	...	...	...	...	J. S. MacLachlan, L.D.S.
Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	C. de Lowe, L.D.S. A. W. McCarthy, L.D.S.
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	10 in number
Senior Mental Welfare Officer	...	...	...	...	G. H. Watts
Assistant Home Help Organisers	...	...	...	...	2
Home Teacher for the Blind	...	...	...	...	1
Welfare Assistants	...	...	...	...	2

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTY

Area (in acres) :—

Urban	24,179	
Rural	749,131	
	<hr/>	773,310

Population :—

Registrar-General's Estimate (Mid-year, 1963) :—

Urban	173,700	
Rural	345,650	
	<hr/>	519,350

Rateable Value (1st April, 1963)	... ..	£16,450,967
Sum represented by a penny rate	... ..	£67,819

Extracts from Vital Statistics :—

Live Births—Legitimate	... ..	9,641
Illegitimate	... ..	478
		<hr/>
	Total	10,119

Rate per 1,000 population	... ..	19.48
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	... ..	4.72
Still-births	... ..	118
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	... ..	11.66
Total live and still-births	... ..	10,119
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	... ..	182
Infant mortality rates		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	... ..	18.20
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	... ..	18.36
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	... ..	14.89
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	... ..	12.70
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	... ..	11.20
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	... ..	22.73
Maternal mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	... ..	3
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	... ..	0.30

1. Live Birth Rate

The Birth Rate for the year 1963 was 19.48 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 18.71 in 1962.

The following table shows the comparative figures for the past five years :—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Urban	17.47	19.04	18.09	18.82	18.64
Rural	17.14	18.01	18.35	18.66	19.57
Administrative County ...	17.25	18.36	18.26	18.71	19.48
England and Wales	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2

2. Death Rate

The Death Rate for the year was 11.41 per 1,000 of population as compared with a rate of 11.08 last year. This compared favourably with the rate of 12.2 for England and Wales.

The total number of deaths in the County during 1963 was 5,926 and chief causes of death are shown in the following table.

	Urban		Rural		Whole County		Percentage of total deaths		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Urban	Rural	Whole County
Heart Disease	707	4.06	1,305	3.77	2,012	3.87	34.15	33.81	33.93
Cancer	352	2.02	655	1.86	1,007	1.94	17.00	16.97	16.98
Vascular lesion of nervous system	301	1.73	573	1.66	874	1.68	14.54	14.84	14.74
Pneumonia	152	.87	255	.74	407	.78	7.34	6.58	6.87
Bronchitis	104	.60	179	.52	283	.54	5.02	4.64	4.77
Other Circulatory Diseases	89	.51	161	.47	250	.48	4.30	4.17	4.22
Accidents	46	.26	143	.41	189	.36	2.22	3.73	3.19

3. Infantile Mortality

The Infant Mortality Rate for the County was 18.2. The rate for England and Wales for the same period was 20.9, the lowest ever recorded.

Year	Urban		Rural		Whole County		Rate for England and Wales
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1955	58	24.8	109	23.7	167	24.1	24.9
1956	52	21.3	94	19.1	146	19.8	23.7
1957	57	22.1	112	22.4	169	22.3	23.1
1958	59	22.1	99	18.6	158	19.8	22.6
1959	54	19.3	90	16.8	144	17.7	22.2
1960	48	15.5	108	18.8	156	17.7	21.9
1961	59	19.2	113	18.7	172	18.9	21.6
1962	79	24.4	108	17.1	187	19.6	21.6
1963	60	18.5	122	18.0	182	18.2	20.9

4. 1961 Census

The Registrar General's report has now been published and the following are extracts :—

POPULATION CHANGE

The population of Gloucestershire at the 1961 Census of Population was 1,001,706. The population of Bristol C.B. was 437,048, that of Gloucester C.B. was 69,773, and that of the administrative county 494,885. Within the administrative county the municipal boroughs and urban districts accounted for 34.0% of the population, the largest being Cheltenham M.B. (72,154 population), Kingswood U.D. (25,417) and Mangotsfield U.D. (24,154). Among the rural districts Gloucester R.D. (46,333) and Sodbury R.D. (44,884) had the largest populations.

Between 1951 and 1961 the population of Gloucestershire rose by 62,273 representing a rate of 0.64% a year compared with a rate of 0.86% a year between 1931 and 1951. Nearly three quarters of this increase was due to the excess of births over deaths and the rest to the inward movement of population to the county. All the municipal boroughs and urban districts increased their population, the largest increases being in Cheltenham M.B. (9,304 increase), and in Kingswood U.D. (6,496) and Mangotsfield U.D. (6,370) both of which adjoin Bristol C.B. Among the rural districts the areas showing the largest gains were Gloucester R.D. (9,983), Cheltenham R.D. (8,167), and Warmley R.D. (9,042) and Sodbury R.D. (7,031) adjoining Bristol C.B. A few of the rural districts lost population, the largest loss being in North Cotswold R.D. (1,691 decrease) this being attributable to the reduction in the numbers enumerated in defence establishments.

The population of the Administrative County rose by 65,726 (1931—330,699 ; 1951—429,159 ; 1961—494,885).

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

The age distribution of Gloucestershire differs little from that of England and Wales.

Among men aged 15 and over, 69.2% were married, 26.5% single, 3.8% widowed and 0.6% divorced. There has been relatively little change since 1951 in these proportions. Among women of the same age group 63.4% were married, 22.4% were single, 13.2% widowed and 0.9% divorced. For women, the main change since 1951 has been the rise in the proportion married and the fall in the proportion single. The particularly high marriage rates between 1951 and 1961 are reflected in the relatively large increase in the proportions married in both sexes in the 20 - 29 age group.

DWELLINGS

There were 311,445 structurally separate dwellings of which 6,652 were wholly vacant, the total of dwellings having increased by 20.2% since 1951.

These dwellings were located in 292,788 buildings, 87% in permanent buildings containing only one dwelling, 3.3% in one dwelling buildings also used for non-residential purposes, 8.8% in buildings of more than one dwelling, and 0.9% in mobile or non-permanent dwellings, nine tenths of them in caravans.

Of the dwellings, 12.4% had less than four rooms, 22.1% had four rooms, 57.4% five or six rooms and 8.1% seven or more rooms. The average size of dwellings remained virtually unchanged at 4.89 rooms.

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

There were 316,132 private households of which 311,402 had a member present on Census night, an increase of 11.7% since 1951. This compares with an increase of 8.1% in the population in private households, the number of persons per household having fallen from 3.20 to 3.10 since the 1951 Census.

One or two rooms were occupied by 6.6% of all households, three or four rooms by 31.3%. Five rooms by 41.3% and six or more rooms by 20.7%. Households sharing a dwelling were concentrated in smaller household spaces, 73.4% occupying three rooms or less compared with only 16.1% among all households. The average number of rooms occupied increased between 1951 and 1961 from 4.43 to 4.72.

12.4% were one person households, 52% were two or three persons, 19.1% contained four persons 16.5% had five or more.

Between 1951 and 1961 the proportion of people sharing a dwelling fell from 17.0% to 6%, the proportion being highest for the smallest households. 18.1% of the one person households shared a dwelling as did 7.2% of the two person households.

Of the sharing households 36.9% were without exclusive use of stove and sink. This group was concentrated among the small households, 73.4% containing only one or two persons.

In 1961, 2.2% of all households were living at a density of more than 1.5 persons per room compared with 4.2% in 1951. Areas above the average of 2.2% were Cheltenham M.B. (2.3%), Cheltenham R.D. (4.3%), Cirencester R.D. (2.8%), East Dean (3.6%), Gloucester 3.2%), Newent (2.7%), North Cotswold (3.2%), Northleach (2.8%), Stroud (2.4%), Tetbury (2.5%), Thornbury (3.9%) and West Dean (2.8%).

Owner occupiers constituted 48.6% of the householders, 1.2% rented their accommodation with a business, 4.4% by virtue of their employment, and 45.8% rented their accommodation. In the last group 55.4% rented from a local authority. The proportion of owner occupiers was highest among the two person households (53.5%), falling to 35.4% for households with six or more persons.

HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS

67.4% of all households had exclusive use of all four household arrangements, viz. cold water tap, hot water tap, fixed bath and water closet. The proportion was 70.6% for households not sharing a dwelling. 26,056 dwellings did not contain any one arrangement. Details of the County Districts are set out in Table IV (page 67).

Since 1951 the proportion of households without a cold water tap fell from 7.3 to 2.2%, and the proportion with only shared use from 17.1 to 2.5%.

Exclusive use of a hot water tap affected 72.8% of households, 2.0% had shared use, with 25.2% without a hot water tap.

The number of households with a fixed bath available for exclusive use was 76.6%. 4.9% shared and 18.5% (57,637) were entirely without. Since 1951 the proportion of households entirely without access to a fixed bath decreased from 36.8% to 18.5% and shared use fell from 9.2% to 4.9%.

Households with exclusive use of a water closet numbered 87.7%, 5.4% had shared use and 7.0% (21,702) were without the use of a water closet in the building.

Of the population 3.7% were in non-private households, 1.2% being in hospitals.

There were 87,776 persons of pensionable age living in one or two person households ; this represents 59.1% of all such persons. Of these 24,021 or 27.4% were living alone.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE COUNTY

I. Laboratory Facilities

(a) The arrangements for laboratory facilities for the undertaking of Public Health bacteriological and pathological work remain the same as for last year.

(b) REPORT OF E. G. WHITTLE, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., PUBLIC ANALYST

This is my twelfth annual report on the analytical services provided for the County in accordance with the 1951 agreement between the County and City authorities. The main services relate to Foods & Drugs and Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs with ancillary analyses of waters, sewage, swimming baths, atmospheric pollution deposits, cylinders and smoke stains and a considerable consultative services in relation to water and chlorination problems.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	842
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	664
Waters and Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
							<hr/>
							1,944
							<hr/>
Atmospheric Pollution							
Lead peroxide	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Deposit Gauges	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Spectrophotometric analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Chlorination visits and inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pharmacy and Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/>
							252
							<hr/>

There is an overall increase in the number of samples, some 150 up on 1962 figures, representing increases in all the main sections of work, and notably in Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs, examinations which have doubled as compared with 1962 and have reached the record number of 165. Water and swimming baths examinations have also increased appreciably from 173 to 203. The atmospheric pollution examinations are practically stable, there was one added site in the Kingswood area to survey the last four months of the year with respect to sulphur pollution. Check observations on smoke stains only are now required by the Dursley and Stroud authorities and these numbered respectively 354 and 288 days observations at these sites.

SUMMARY OF MILK ANALYSES

Total milks	...	...	...	...	...	842
Fat deficient	...	...	...	...	...	26
Added water	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Fat deficient and added water	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Abnormal solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	23
Poor quality—just less than 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	5
Suspicious low S.N.F. and freezing point	...	...	...	...	...	1
Channel Island satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	209
Channel Island unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	5
Channel Island poor quality	...	...	...	...	...	2
Formal milks	...	...	...	...	...	665
M.M.B. contract	...	...	...	...	...	74
M.M.B. contract, poor quality	...	...	...	...	...	2
M.M.B. contract, solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	3
Appeal to cow	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

As judged upon samples of milk submitted during the year the general compositional quality of milk in the County is quite good. Only 26 milks of 842 examined were deficient in fat. Five samples of the 209 Channel Island milks were deficient in fat. There were no cases of added water. Twenty-three milks were abnormal in solids-not-fat, that is they gave normal freezing points, although the solids-not-fat were below the presumptive standard of 8.5%. The position in respect of M.M.B. (school milks) is likewise satisfactory. Seventy-four samples were examined of which 2 were of poor quality in respect of fat and 3 were abnormal in respect of solids-not-fat.

FOODS OTHER THAN MILKS

B.4639	Dairy Ice Cream	Formal	Contained no butterfat and hence should not be called <i>Dairy Ice Cream</i> .
A.4576	Pork Sausages	Formal	16.3% deficient in meat.
A.4652	Pork Sausages	Formal	20% deficient in meat.
B.4751	Pork Sausages	Formal	10.8% deficient in meat.
C.4665	Glucose Fruit Juice	Informal	Contained not more than 16% of fruit juice and should be termed a Fruit Juice Drink.
C.4673	Glucose Fruit Juice	Formal	Contained not more than 16% of fruit juice and should be termed a Fruit Juice Drink.
C.4752	Blackcurrant Juice	Formal	Declared to contain not less than 50 mg. Vitamin C per bottle of 7 fluid ounces. Completely devoid of Vitamin C.

In the case of A.4652 Pork Sausages, a prosecution was instituted, and at the hearing at Stow-on-the-Wold the Bench were satisfied that a case had been made for a minimum of 65% of meat in a pork sausage. The defendants were given a conditional discharge.

In the case of C.4673 Glucose Fruit Drink, after a lengthy hearing the case was dismissed. The possibility of an appeal was considered but subsequently was not entertained.

In the case of C.4752 Blackcurrant Juice found to be devoid of Vitamin C, proceedings were instituted and resulted in a fine of £20 and £6 6s. od. costs.

COMMENT ON OTHER FOODS AND DRUGS SHOWING POINTS OF INTEREST

Foreign Bodies in Foods

C.4442	Soup
C.4462	Bread

Foreign matter was shown to be dried up bacon rind.
Foreign matter consisted of two steel washers. This resulted in a fine of £5.

C.4539	Milk	Foreign matter was milk fat with some mineral matter and mould growth.
C.4569	Bread	Foreign matter was a small beetle.
C.4602	Milk	Foreign matter was a small fragment of glass.
A.4643	Fried Chipped Potatoes	Foreign matter was a wireworm, that is the larvae of the Click beetle. A moderate estimate of the number of wireworms in average soil is put at 300,000 per acre.
C.4671	Cake	Foreign matter was a piece of metal consisting of 18 gauge steel plate and weighing 5.2 g.
C.4775	Prepared Meal, Shepherd's Pie and Vegetables	Foreign matter was a portion of cigarette.
C.4845	Coconut Mallows	Foreign matter was a portion of soiled coconut and not rodent excreta.

Sausages generally were of satisfactory composition except the three mentioned above as "adulterated" together with several in the range of 60 to 65% meat.

Canned meat products for which standards of composition in respect of meat have reached the Report stage by the Ministry were for the most part very satisfactory. Among the proposed standards are the following :—

Canned meat	...	...	...	...	95%
Canned minced meat	...	...	...	...	90%
Canned meat with jelly	...	...	...	...	80%
Canned meat with gravy	...	...	...	...	75%
Canned meat with cereal	...	...	...	...	80%
Meat loaf	...	...	...	...	65%
Canned meat and vegetables	...	...	...	...	35%

Two samples of desiccated coconut had a strongly "scented" smell and an unpleasant biting taste indicative of the condition known as "perfumed" rancidity. This is a not uncommon complaint in respect of coconut products and the condition renders the article unfit for human consumption.

A sample of Frozen Fish Fingers required comment on the order of ingredients. Edible oil was in fact the third and not the first listed ingredient. The fish content was 60%.

Samples of ice cream satisfied the requirements of the Regulations in respect of fat and solids-not-fat. Analytical figures on this article in recent years indicate that the standards are too low. The fat could well be increased from the present 5 to 8% and the solids-not-fat from 7.5 to 9 or even to 10%.

A survey of marzipan samples taken in the fourth quarter with reference to the Christmas trade indicated that manufacturers were working to at least the generally accepted minimum of 25% of ground almonds. Most samples were in the 27 to 32% range with one as high as 40%.

Four drug samples of the more "uncommon" type were found to be of satisfactory composition. These include choledyl syrup, actal tablets, fergon tablets and fermasal.

WATERS, EFFLUENTS, ETC.

Mains supplies (Public and Private)	...	...	48
Wells, boreholes, springs, etc.	...	...	23
Seepages	...	...	3
Sewage, streams and trade effluents	...	...	56
Swimming pools and baths	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	4
Special Survey (Dursley R.D.C.)	...	...	75
			<hr/> 215 <hr/>

Thirteen samples of water were unsatisfactory, 4 mains and 9 wells, boreholes and springs. The special survey of 75 samples related to determinations principally of iron in mains and was carried out for the Dursley R.D.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

This section includes a wide variety of articles and illustrates the varied nature of public analyst's work for the authority. The 70 articles included tea, weetabix, porridge, milk, lollies, lemon juice, sub-soil waters, clays, flour, a terylene curtain, pilchards, leaves, demerara sugar, cake, filter papers, creamed rice, steak, silage liquor, a portion of a pipe, vinegar, Evered, almond macaroon and tea.

The Evered meat dusting preparation was of particular interest. It consisted of ascorbic acid, nicotine acid and salt with glucose. Complaints had been received of flushing of the face after eating meat treated with this powder and this is in fact indicative of overdosage of the meat with nicotinic acid. The preparation was intended to assist the retention of a good colour in the meat. Both nicotinic acid and ascorbic acid are essential to human metabolism but because of the obvious chance of masking stale meat and, of course, the undesirable effects of nicotinic acid overdosage. Regulations were introduced in early January, 1964, prohibiting the addition to raw and unprocessed meat intended for sale for human consumption of any of the following :—

Ascorbic acid or isoascorbic acid, nicotinic acid and nicotinamide, and any salt or any other derivative of these substances. The Regulations also prohibit the sale of any such meat so treated.

A prosecution was instituted in the case of an almond macaroon contaminated with rodent excreta and this resulted in a conditional discharge with £5 5s. od. costs.

2. National Health Service Act, 1946

(i) HEALTH CENTRE, CHELTENHAM

General Practitioner Consultations	...	...	16,343
Treatment and Casualties ...	...	...	3,212
Attendances—Child Welfare	...	...	3,961
Ante and Post Natal	...	...	1,982
Foot Clinic	...	...	87
Total			25,585

(ii) CARE OF MOTHERS

(a) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers*

Ante-Natal Clinics were started during the year at Chipping Sodbury Clinic. Two local General Practitioners attend these clinics together with local Midwives. The Matron of the Chipping Sodbury Maternity Unit also attends to see patients who are booked for that hospital. General Practitioners now attend Ante-Natal Clinics at six premises.

Mothercraft and relaxation clinics were held at thirty-four centres. A new centre was opened in the newly adapted premises at Longlevens and another in rented accommodation at the Friends Meeting House, Greyfriars, Gloucester. No County patients now attend the Gloucester City Relaxation Classes. Centres were also opened at Lechlade, Churchdown and Severn Beach. In addition to the Mothers who attend these classes many of the patients booked for home confinement receive individual instruction from their Midwives in their own homes.

Number of women who attended during the year :—

	1963	1962
Institutional Booked	1,336	} Not available
Domiciliary Booked	841	
Total	2,177	1,167
Total Number of Attendances ...	8,662	5,647

(b) *Arrangements for Confinement*

The total number of births notified in 1963 was 10,113, an increase of 548. Notified institutional births numbered 7,166—70.9% (68.2%), and domiciliary births 2,947—31% (29.1%). The percentages for 1962 are shown in brackets. In spite of the slightly reduced number of domiciliary confinements, the percentage of domiciliary births is still above the level of 25% recommended in the Cranbrook Report.

Social enquiries were made into 2,848 applications for hospital confinement, and the home conditions were considered satisfactory in 244, i.e. 8.6% of the cases investigated. Enquiries were made in 318 cases where hospital booking was considered necessary for delivery only ; the home conditions were suitable for planned early discharge in 269 instances. There was an increase in the number of cases investigated for hospital delivery and early discharge. The arrangement whereby the midwife investigates home conditions for planned early discharge from hospital causes some extra work, but this ensures the safe transfer home of the mother and her new baby and their reception to a prepared home. This scheme, however, is dependent on the goodwill and closest co-operation of the hospitals with the domiciliary services and the patient and her family. Happily this scheme works very well.

(c) *Care of Mothers and Illegitimate Children*

Four hundred and seventy-eight illegitimate births were registered, nine fewer than the previous year. Eight of these illegitimate births were stillborn ; thus the percentage of illegitimate births was reduced in 1963 to 4.72%, compared with 5.01% in the previous year.

Number of new cases dealt with :—

Gloucester Diocese, excluding Cheltenham Borough	233
Cheltenham Borough	107
Parts of County in Bristol Deanery	77
	<hr/>
	417
	<hr/>

St Catherine's Home, Cheltenham

Sixty-six unmarried mothers and babies were admitted, 47 being County cases and 19 from other authorities. The average length of stay was 31 days before confinement and 35 afterwards.

(iii) CARE OF CHILDREN

(a) *Home Visiting*

Summary of home visits during the year :—

Number of children visited who were born in 1963	10,072
Number of children visited who were born in 1962	9,789
Number of children visited who were born 1958 - 61	26,046
	<hr/>
Total	45,907
	<hr/>

This compares with 43,513 children under 5 visited in 1962.

All children at the age of six weeks are given a urine test to exclude the presence of phenylketones in the urine. No positive cases have been discovered and two doubtful cases proved negative on further examination.

A register of children at risk of developing handicapping conditions was started at the request of the Ministry of Health in 1963. The aim of this register is to ensure that the children are watched with special care so that any deviation from normal development is noted immediately and remedial help instituted at the earliest moment. Six hundred and ninety-four names were placed on this register during the year. Included in the register are a number of children who may later require special educational facilities.

Child Welfare Centres

One hundred and nine static child welfare centres were maintained throughout the County. A new centre was started in the autumn at Paganhill, near Stroud, and a new voluntary committee was formed to serve this centre. The two mobile clinics served 70 villages. All the welfare centres have taken part in the health education programmes during the year. A different theme is planned for each month and posters and display material, together with speakers, where suitable, are supplied to all the centres.

The number of children attending the child welfare centres increased due to the larger number of births also in the greater use that is made of the toddler clinics which are by appointment for the older children. The number of attendances shows a slight decrease. This is due to two factors, the severely inclement weather during the first quarter of the year and the more selective use which mothers are making of the clinics. Many mothers now have more confidence in themselves and for those mothers weekly attendance at the clinic is neither desirable nor necessary.

The ladies of the Gloucestershire Federation of Child Welfare Centres, who give voluntarily of their time, deserve great thanks for their continued cheerful help at all times. Especially I would like to place on record the magnificent way in which these ladies continued their work during the severe weather in the first quarter of the year. Sometimes the number of workers exceeded the number of children but the centres remained open always for any mother who wanted help from the Doctor or the Health Visitor. Baby foods were always available for sale.

The tables below show the statistics for the past two years :—

	1963	1962
Number of sessions per month	414	371
Number of children who first attended under age of 1 year	8,568	8,208
Total number of children who attended	24,490	22,378
Total number of attendances :—		
Under 1 year	68,522	70,416
Over 1 year and under 2 years	24,404	25,110
Over 2 years and under 5 years	30,714	31,597

Percentage of children who attended a welfare centre and were born in :—

		Live Births	
1963	7,218 attended	10,001	72.1%
1962	6,532 attended	9,530	68.5%
1958 - 61	10,740 attended	34,067	31.5%

Mothers' Clubs

A new Mothers' Club opened in the new Cinderford Clinic during 1963. There are now 19 such clubs in the County. All of them are self supporting and provide a meeting place for mothers who share a common interest in the wise upbringing and care of their families. At least 50% of the clubs' activities are devoted to matters connected with the various problems of mental and physical health.

(c) *Distribution of Welfare Foods*

Welfare foods were available at 175 child welfare centres (fixed and mobile), 37 shops, 18 houses and 19 part-time offices with paid assistance. Distributions were :—

National Dried Milk (Tins)	Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	Orange Juice (Bottles)	Vitamin A & D Tablets (Packets)
80,877 (87,438)	13,032 (12,033)	120,694 (108,471)	11,286 (11,483)

The 1962 figures are shown within brackets.

(d) *Day Nurseries*

Number of Nurseries	...	...	...	...	3
Number of places	...	...	...	...	115
Average daily attendances	...	...	...	...	96.75

Training of Nursery Students

Out of 68 applications, 15 students were accepted for training. Sixteen finished their training during the year and were successful in the National Nursery Examination Board examination.

(iv) **RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAY HOMES**

Nine mothers went away for a recuperative holiday and were accompanied by 16 children. Three children under the age of 5 were sent to convalescent homes.

(v) **PROBLEM FAMILIES**

Fifteen new families were considered by the Officers' Co-ordinating Committee and 22 families continued under supervision. One mother with her baby went to a training home to undergo a course of housecraft training and child care during the year.

Divisional Medical Officers of Health have convened meetings in their areas for discussions regarding problem families.

(vi) **NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948**

There were 23 registered daily minders, an increase of 5, who offered places to 170 children.

(vii) **INFANT DEATHS***Neo-Natal Deaths*

There were 122 deaths during the first 28 days of life, 109 deaths during 0 - 6 days, and 13 from 7 to 28 days.

					0 - 6 days	7 - 28 days	Total
Prematurity—							
where this is given as the sole cause	...			...	28	—	28
associated with atelectasis	...	...	...	...	14	—	14
associated with other conditions	...	...	...	...	23	—	23
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	10	7	17
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Infections	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Haemolytic Disease	...	...	...	...	0	—	0
Other	...	...	...	...	21	4	25
					—	—	—
					109	13	122
					—	—	—

The following table shows the Peri-Natal and the Neo-Natal Death Rates for the last five years. The rates for 1963 relate to the deaths listed on Page 17.

							Peri-Natal Death Rate	Neo-Natal Death Rate
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.81	13.61
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.58	12.89
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.0	13.2
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.8	13.8
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.73	12.70

There were 41 deaths between the age of 1 month and 1 year.

							Place of Death		
							Home	Hospital	Total
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	14
Broncho-pneumonia plus other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	0
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	11
							—	—	—
Total							18	36	54
							—	—	—

The following table shows the Infant Mortality Rate for the past five years.

							England and Wales	County including Cheltenham	Cheltenham
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.0	17.7	19.43
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.9	17.6	13.18
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.7	18.9	23.58
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.7	19.6	28.19
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.9	18.2	26.27

The Peri-Natal Death Rate is the ratio of still births and deaths under one week per thousand live and still births, i.e. rate for Gloucestershire was 22.73, England and Wales—29.3.

The Peri-Natal, Neo-Natal and Infant Mortality Rates all show a satisfactory and substantial decline as shown in the tables above, and all the County rates are below the national figures. The Infant Mortality Rate in Cheltenham in 1963 fell from 28.19% to 26.25% ; this figure, however, is still above the national average but an improvement on the preceding year. The high Infant Mortality Rate in Cheltenham continues to be a source of concern and during the year meetings were held with representatives from the hospital and the General Practitioners to discuss this situation. No common cause was found but the closest liaison is being maintained with all branches of the Health Service in Cheltenham to combat this problem.

Between September and December the County, together with Bristol and Birmingham, took part in a pilot scheme organised by the Ministry of Health to enquire into the causes and circumstances of all infant deaths between the age of one month and one year. Valuable information appeared to come from this pilot scheme and the investigation is to be continued at the request of the Ministry of Health.

Premature Babies

A premature baby is one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at the time of birth whatever the period of gestation. Six hundred and seventy (737) premature babies were born in the year and of these 64 (98) were stillborn. The figures for 1962 are shown in parenthesis and the improvement is significant.

Five hundred and thirteen babies were born alive in hospital and 439 (86%) survived beyond the 28th day.

Sixteen premature babies were born at home and transferred to hospital before the 28th day, 9.44% survived.

Of the 64 stillbirths, 59 took place at home and 5 in hospital.

Arrangements for the domiciliary care of premature babies has been extended. Three midwives have now been specially trained in premature baby care and visit any mother who has been delivered of a premature baby in her own home to offer advice and to give specialised care to the child—this also includes the loan of special equipment where necessary.

In addition two health visitors who are also nurse/midwives and have had special training experience in the care of premature babies, are working in the South of the County in close liaison with the Premature Baby Unit in Southmead Hospital. Originally a health visitor undertook this work in addition to a small ordinary case load, but the work has expanded greatly so that now it is a full-time occupation and a second health visitor is helping as well so that holiday periods and weekends are covered. Small full term and some babies who were ill at birth are included where very special follow-up care is required.

One hundred and thirty-one babies were visited, 126 of these were hospital deliveries and 5 had been delivered at home. Nine of these babies had been ill following delivery or had received exchange blood transfusions at birth.

A total of 1,278 visits was paid, an approximate average of 10 visits per baby until they were discharged at a weight of between 9 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the local health visitor. Ten of the babies were admitted to hospital during the time the premature baby health visitor was visiting for the following reasons :—

Chest Infection	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pyloric Stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease (died after admission)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1

One baby died at home suffering from inoperable congenital heart disease.

The health visitor undertaking this work visits the hospital twice a week, once to the Paediatrician's clinic, once to visit the premature baby unit where she sees the children who are to be discharged. Southmead Hospital pay for the two sessions that the health visitor spends in the hospital.

The great success of this new scheme is due to the enthusiasm and willing co-operation of Paediatrician, the hospital premature baby staff and the health visitors, to whom thanks are due.

Illegitimate Infant Deaths

Eight illegitimate babies were stillborn and 7 died within the first year, 4 under one week of age, and 3 between 1 month and 1 year.

Still Births

The still birth rate has fallen from 18.03 in 1962 to 11.66 in 1963 per 1,000 births. Out of 117 still births notified, 8 were delivered at home and 109 in hospital.

(viii) MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

The trend towards an improvement in the staffing position which had been evident during the latter part of 1962/63 was not maintained. The year saw the retirement of several nurses who had served the County Nursing Association for periods varying from sixteen to twenty-eight years. At the end of the year there were twelve vacancies.

It was possible to assess accurately for the first time the cost of the cylinder rental scheme imposed by the British Oxygen Company. While every effort had been made to reduce the holdings of nitrous oxide cylinders to a minimum, the cost of rentals was very high in comparison with the cost of nitrous oxide itself.

At the end of the year the Car Fleet was reduced to sixty-one vehicles because of the continuing tendency of nurses to purchase their own cars.

Work started on pairs of flats for nurses at Berkeley and Stonehouse and also on a house at Huntley. At the end of the year a house at Woodchester was on the point of completion. It was possible to sell the old flats at Stroud and a garage and building site which had been acquired at Stonehouse.

There are eighty-eight District Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

Nursing Staff

Nine midwives attended Parentcraft, Group Teaching and Relaxation Courses. Twenty midwives attended Midwifery Refresher Courses. Three nurses attended General Nursing Refresher Courses and two health visitors attended Health Visitor Refresher Courses. Nine nurses completed Queen's District Training and thirty-three pupil midwives from the Querns, Cirencester and Mortimer House, Bristol, received domiciliary Part II Midwifery Training with approved district teaching midwives. Sixteen pupil midwives were trained for Part II examination at the Victoria Home, Cheltenham.

Record of Year's Work

<i>New Cases</i>	General cases brought forward from 1962 ...	2,229
	(including cases aged 5 at first visit and cases aged 65 or over at first visit) ...	8,899
	Women Delivered—booked by Doctor ...	2,862
	not booked by Doctor ...	16
	Discharges from Hospital before 10th day ...	1,897
	after 10th day ...	114

Home Visits

Total of General Visits ...	258,175
Women Delivered—booked by Doctor ...	45,726
not booked by Doctor ...	351
Ante-Natal—Home Bookings ...	28,912
Hospital Bookings ...	6,749
Discharges from Hospital before 10th day ...	14,420
after 10th day ...	320
Ineffective ...	6,289
	<hr/> 360,942 <hr/>

Maternal Deaths

There were six deaths during the year associated with pregnancy.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, Puerperal Pyrexia means any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within 14 days after child birth or miscarriage. Seventy-eight cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were investigated.

	Home	Hospital	Total
Genital tract infection	3	11	14
Urinary tract infection	2	27	29
Mastitis	2	5	7
Cause not known	6	11	17
Other	1	10	11
	—	—	—
	14	64	78
	—	—	—

Clinic Sessions

Ante-Natal and Post -Natal	2,878	} 4,523
Mothercraft	664	
Women's Welfare	40	
Child Welfare	941	

Public Health

Total of all visits made as Health Visitor ...	25,729
Total sessions attended as Health Visitor ...	1,292
Number of complete miscarriages	123

Report of the work of the Local Supervising Authority

At the end of the year 203 midwives were practising in the Authority's area and 130 of these were employed by voluntary bodies. Sixty-seven were employed by Hospital Management Committees, 5 in private domiciliary practice and 1 in private nursing homes.

1. *Deliveries attended by Midwives*

	Domiciliary	Institutional	Total
Employed by voluntary organisations ...	2,878	—	2,878
Employed by Hospital Management Committees	—	4,739	4,739
In private practice	21	—	21

2. *Medical Aid under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951*

(1) Domiciliary	372
(2) Cases in Institutions	230
	—
Total ...	602
	—

(ix) DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

*Report of the Chief Dental Officer**Staff*

On December 31st there were twenty whole-time dental officers on the staff, an increase of four compared with 31.12.62. The number of part-time officers decreased from nine to seven, making a total whole-time equivalent of two officers. By the end of the year the satisfactory position was attained that every dental clinic was filled virtually to capacity. Unfortunately, the new clinic at Cadbury Heath was not completed as anticipated during the year.

This position was not achieved until late in the year, and the average staff level, estimated on the total number of sessions worked, was equivalent to 20.7 whole-time officers. The total number of sessions worked by dental officers (9,112) showed an increase of 13% over 1962, in which year there was an increase of 16% compared with 1961. Although there was a further small increase in the number of pre-school children seen, there was a decrease in the number of mothers treated. As a result, the total amount of time spent on maternity and child welfare work fell from the equivalent of 467 sessions in 1962 to 376 in 1963. Further, the proportion of the total dental officers' time fell from 5.9% to 4.3%. The Ministry's recommendation is that about 10% of time should be devoted to maternity and child welfare work.

Treatment—Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The decrease in the number of mothers treated follows a national trend, and an increasing number now attend general practitioners. Unfortunately there is no reliable information as to the proportion of expectant and nursing mothers in the County who need dental treatment and are in fact receiving it. This is an aspect of the local health authority's responsibility which requires study. I believe that although, as mentioned in my Report for 1961, it is only logical that mothers should be receiving treatment from the general dental service, yet the local health authority should know the extent of the need for treatment, and how far it is being met. It is not easy to see how this can be ascertained without considerable expenditure of time which on paper at least would appear to be unproductive.

Inspection and Treatment—Pre-School Children

An interesting small-scale experiment was carried out at Dursley clinic. A letter was sent to the parents of all pre-school children in the area aged 3 years and over inviting them to bring their children for inspection. One hundred and fifty letters were sent out, and replies were received and appointments given to 67 children. It was notable that the response was greatest from those living nearest the clinic. The following table illustrates the need for treatment.

Year of Birth	Number Inspected	Number Requiring Treatment	Percentage Requiring Treatment
1959	42	22	52.4%
1960	22	11	50%
1961	3	0	0%

Apart from any fillings and extractions necessary, the teeth of all children were given a cleaning by the dental auxiliary. This forms the ideal introduction to dental treatment, as well as giving an opportunity for talking to the parent about preventive measures. This small-scale survey cannot be regarded as typical of the need throughout the County, and it may not be truly representative even of the Dursley area. Mr Pengelly comments : " It must be assumed that these children represented the more co-operative families, many of whom attend or have attended the welfare centre and are not quite representative of the age

groups as a whole. Others in these age groups have attended the clinic for relief of pain in previous years and I think a higher proportion of caries exists in those not seen at this inspection."

Apart from this limited scheme, it has to be admitted that the small proportion of the pre-school population who, as far as is known, ever visit a dentist, is most unsatisfactory. There are over 18,000 children aged 3 and 4 years, and over 9,000 more aged 2. The inspection of 860 pre-school children at clinics, plus an estimated number of not more than 500 under-fives inspected at school, gives an approximate figure of 7 - 8% inspected of those aged 3 to 4 years, and only 5% of those aged 2 to 4 years. If the Dursley figures be taken as a rough guide, then there are 9,000 children at least aged 3 to 4 years who need some form of dental treatment. Six hundred and thirty-one of these were treated as pre-school children at clinics, possibly 150 more as school children, and an unknown number (400 would be a very generous estimate) were treated by general practitioners. Certainly there are no grounds on which one can estimate that more than 13% of pre-school children requiring treatment actually received it.

The Ministry tables "A" and "B" are given below, and also the work of the dental laboratory.

Table "A" Dental Treatment—Numbers of Cases

	Number of persons examined during the year (1)	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year (2)	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year (3)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	421	377	389
Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	860	631	623

Table "B" Dental Treatment Provided

	Scalings and gum Treat- ment (1)	Fillings (2)	Silver Nitrate Treat- ment (3)	Crowns and Inlays (4)	Extrac- tions (5)	General Anaes- thetics (6)	Dentures Provided		Radio- graphs (9)
							Full upper or lower (7)	Partial upper or lower (8)	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	142	666	—	—	490	57	45	99	36
Children aged under 5 years and not eligible for School Dental Service	10	980	147	—	702	254	1	—	7

Table "C" Work of the Dental Laboratory

	Ortho- donic Appliances	Dentures	Repairs and Relines	Crowns and Inlays	Study Models	Other Mechanical Operations	Total No. of Operations
M. & C.W.	—	147	8	—	—	25	180
Total work (inc. M & C.W., School, R.H.B. and Gloucester City	936	564	120	41	2207	136	4004

Pattern of Treatment

Table "D" below shows the changing pattern of treatment given compared with 1962 and the previous five year period. For mothers, although the number of extractions and dentures required has steadily decreased, there has not been a corresponding increase in conservative treatment. No reason for this can be adduced. For pre-school children, on the other hand, the welcome decrease in extractions has been matched by an increase in fillings, which for the first time exceed extractions.

Table "D" Treatment per 100 Patients

	Mothers			Children under five	
	Fillings	Extractions	Dentures	Fillings	Extractions
1963	177	130	38	156	111
1962	189	226	47	125	132
Average 1957 - 1961	167	354	60	73	185

This steady alteration in the pattern of treatment required is most encouraging, and, as mentioned in my Report for 1962, I am sure it is a reflection of the great effort that has been put into dental health education of mothers of young children by the dental health education team and the doctors and health visitors. In the latter part of the year it was also noticed that the number of children entering school caries-free was rising, while the number with gross caries was diminishing. This was particularly noticeable in the Stroud area, where caries incidence in pre-school children had been exceptionally high, and where a special effort in dental health education had been made. As yet it would be rash to make any definite assertion that caries incidence in young children is being reduced by dental health education, but this year's figures give encouraging confirmation to the belief expressed last year that we are beginning to see results.

The dental health education staff paid 162 visits to 109 static Child Welfare Centres, those in Cheltenham being visited every month by the hygienist until she resigned in September. Mobile centres were visited on 74 occasions. Twenty ante-natal sessions were attended, mostly at St Paul's. Small exhibitions were arranged at two Child Welfare Centres, five Agricultural Shows and at one clinic. Ten talks were given to mothers' clubs or similar gatherings, and a small exhibition was arranged for the Annual Meeting of the Women's Institute in Gloucester.

Miss Ryley, the dental health education officer, whose work had become well-known to many outside as well as inside the County, resigned her appointment in November following her marriage earlier in the year. Her place was taken by Mrs Iliffe, who had previously been the hygienist in the County area. A large share of the credit for what has so far been achieved must go to the very hard work put in by Miss Ryley during her four years in the post, and I am glad of this opportunity to pay tribute to her.

The outlook for the future is encouraging in many ways ; it would have been far more encouraging had the County Council approved the Health Committee's recommendation that the fluoride content of the water supplies in the County should be adjusted to 1 p.p.m. Neither dental health education nor fluoridation nor any other single measure to reduce dental caries is self-sufficient : if we are to have a dentally healthy nation we need them all.

(x) HEALTH VISITING

In 1963 the lack of suitable applicants for vacant areas and a decrease in the number of students completing the course in July resulted in vacancies existing throughout the year for full-time staff. This unusual situation coupled with a rapidly increasing population and widening of duties has led to additional strain on the staff. Although everyone has worked willingly it is difficult to maintain previous standards and undertake new duties. Less time for home visiting which remains the basis of the work has resulted from taking students from other professions and from abroad, from the increasing number of talks given particularly in schools and mothercraft classes and from the keeping in contact with the greater number of workers now in the allied fields.

As much clerical work as is possible is done by clerks who, where employed, have been much appreciated and have contributed to the smooth running of the service.

The first full-time attachment of a health visitor to a medical practice began in July and has proved of benefit to all concerned. Other schemes are under discussion but no final plans have been made.

As usual a proportion of the staff attended post-graduate courses arranged by outside organisations and county meetings were held at which many matters of interest were discussed, including the new arrangements for school medical inspections.

The following work was undertaken :—

Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	187,598
Attendances at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	6,308
School Sessions, including Medical Inspections, Hygiene Surveys and Visits	...	...	...	...	...	5,166
Talks (including those given to Schools and Mothercraft)	...	...	...	...	...	1,095
Attendances at Mothers' Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	182
Other Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	826

Health Visitors' Training Course

Nine students completed the course which terminated on 28th June. Seven students successfully passed the Health Visitors' examination of the Royal Society of Health in June and one was successful in December. A student from Yugoslavia, who was sponsored by the World Health Organisation, received practical and theoretical training, but because of her very limited knowledge of English was unable to attempt the final written examination.

Seven sponsored students were appointed as full-time Health Visitors after gaining their Health Visitors' certificate and the other successful student, who had taken the course independently, returned to Uganda to take up Public Health work.

Fourteen students were selected to take the present course ; twelve were accepted under the Council's scheme, one was sponsored by Northampton and one, from Turkey, was sponsored by the World Health

Organisation. Their nine months course of training aims to provide a comprehensive practical and theoretical training. Practical work is undertaken in Cheltenham, Gloucester, Bristol and other areas in the County. Theoretical work is undertaken at the North Gloucestershire Technical College in Cheltenham.

In the report of the Ministry of Education following full inspection of the College, comment was made as follows :—

“ A commendable feature of the course was the very good relationship which existed between all concerned with the course both in the College and in the County Public Health Department.”

(xi) VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) *Vaccination against Smallpox*

Vaccination	Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary	799	690	134	287	223	2,133
Re-Vaccination	—	1	10	33	228	272

(b) *Whooping Cough Vaccination*

Born in Year	1963	1962	1961-59	1958-49	Total
(i) Whooping Cough Vaccination ...	—	—	2	—	2
(ii) Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Prophylaxis ...	3,136	3,678	457	64	7,335
No. of Re-inforcing Injections ...	—	1,343	3,012	436	4,795

(c) *B.C.G. Vaccination*

The acceptance rate of 81.8%, although an increase on 1.1% on 1962, is still not high enough in view of the valuable protection afforded at the time just before children will be likely to be exposed to the risk of infection with pulmonary tuberculosis.

	1961			1962			1963			Grand Total since 1954
	County	Chelt-enham	Whole County	County	Chelt-enham	Whole County	County	Chelt-enham	Whole County	
No. of schools conc'n'd	50	11	61	43	11	54	55	11	66	76
Invited	6,396	1,060	7,546	4,517	1,099	5,616	5,858	977	6,835	56,362
Tub'c'lin Tested	4,467	718	5,185	3,256	745	4,001	4,166	749	4,915	36,520
Positive	775	141	916	688	228	916	580	91	671	6,593
Negative	3,692	577	4,269	2,568	517	3,085	3,586	658	4,244	29,927
Per cent. positive	17.3%	19.6%	17.6%	21.1%	30.6%	22.9%	13.9%	12.2%	13.5%	18.1%
Vac'n'ted	3,443	577	4,020	2,547	517	3,064	3,555	658	4,213	29,469

(d) *Diphtheria Immunisation*

Born in Year	1963	1959-62	1954-58	1949-53	Total
(i) Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisations during the year	3,127	4,172	480	52	7,851
(ii) Number of children who received a reinforcing injection during the year ...	4	4,729	6,158	637	11,528
(iii) Estimated mid year child population	9,450 (under 1 year)	36,250 (1 - 4 years)	77,900 (5 - 14 years)		123,600
(iv) Total number of children who had been immunised by 31st December ...	3,127	27,427	67,003		97,557
(v) Percentage of child population who had been immunised	33.1	75.7	86.0		78.9

Reinforcing injections showed an increase of 300 and 230 more primary courses were done as compared with 1962.

(e) *Poliomyelitis Vaccination*(A) *Primary Courses*

	Salk Vaccine (2 Injections)		Oral Vaccine (3 Doses)		Total Protected	
	During 1963	Total Protected by 31.12.63	During 1963	Total Protected by 31.12.63	During 1963	By 31.12.63
(a) Children born in 1963 ...	183	183	1,033	1,033	1,216	1,216
(b) Children and young persons born 1943-62 ...	475	124,081	7,419	13,897	7,894	137,978
(c) Young Persons born in 1933-42 ...	40	35,867	763	1,723	803	37,590
(d) Other Priority Groups ...	29	23,805	904	2,907	933	26,712
Total ...	727	183,936	10,119	19,560	10,846	203,496

Approximately 86% of children and young persons under 21 years and 50% of those aged 21 to 30 years have received protection.

(B) *Reinforcing Doses*

During the year 1,834 persons received a reinforcing dose or third injection (955 Oral, 879 Salk) making a total of 185,177 since September, 1958. Many of these people received their primary courses in other areas and are not included in (A) above.

Fourth re-inforcing injections or doses in lieu are offered on entering school and also to school children who have not reached the age of 13. Fourth injections were administered to 91 school children and 4,566 had a re-inforcing dose of oral vaccine, making a total of 44,296 since April, 1961.

(f) *Vaccination against Tetanus*

Tetanus toxoid was made available from the 1st April, 1961, in addition to the combined vaccine. As there are large numbers of children who have not been immunised against tetanus, this protection is offered with diphtheria immunisation at school entry and at 8 years.

During 1963 records were received in respect of 2,335 primary courses and 61 maintenance injections with tetanus vaccine. In addition 7,769 children received the protection in primary courses and 7,204 booster doses with combined vaccine.

(xii) AMBULANCE SERVICE

TABLE A

Patients					Mileage				
(1) Amb.	(2) Buses	(3) S.C.C.	(4) H.C.S.	(5) Total	(1) Amb.	(2) Buses	(3) S.C.C.	(4) H.C.S.	(5) Total
72,435	53,151	44,664	36,034	206,284	647,623	209,134	311,996	315,861	1,484,614

412 patients were carried by train during 1963.

TABLE B

Comparative totals for previous alternate years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1950	67,762	1,209,914
1952	109,660	1,111,179
1954	137,439	1,114,894
1956	160,189	1,283,379
1958	166,415	1,258,390
1960	183,153	1,352,101
1962	200,952	1,441,077

These figures cover all types of cases carried and include physically handicapped persons to occupation centres, subnormal persons to training centres, school children to speech therapy clinics, etc.

There was an increase in the number of patients conveyed to and from out-patient departments, mainly included in Columns 2 and 3.

The Hospital Car Service continued to give great help in conveying outlying cases.

Stations

Pending the erection of a purpose-built station, alternative temporary office accommodation has been occupied on the same site at Moreton-in-Marsh.

Personnel

Ninety-two Driver-Attendants and 17 control operators were employed at the end of 1963.

Vehicles

There were in operational use 28 Ambulances, 8 Bus Type Vehicles and 13 Sitting Case Cars.

Civil Defence

In the Ambulance and First Aid Section of the Civil Defence Corps at the end of 1963 there were 447 volunteers. The reduction in numbers is due to the re-organisation of the Corps. Twelve vehicles were in service with this Section.

(xiii) PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

1. CHIROPODY

The shortage of qualified chiropodists continued to restrict the service provided for the elderly, handicapped people and expectant mothers. At the end of the year five whole-time and six part-time chiropodists were attending 90 centres, 22 welfare homes and the two homes for the blind. This was an increase of seven centres and six homes on 1962. There was particular difficulty in obtaining a full-time chiropodist for South Gloucestershire where there was still a vacancy on the 31st December. This necessitated the centres being covered as frequently as possible by the other chiropodists, resulting in a reduction of sessions in other areas and longer delays before domiciliary treatments could be given.

The third mobile unit came into use in December and serves the mid-Gloucestershire area.

A total of 14,561 treatments were given during the year (13,144 in 1962) as indicated in the following table :—

At Clinics and Centres			Welfare Homes	Blind Homes	Domiciliary Treatment
Elderly	Physically Handicapped	Expectant Mothers			
11,501	147	1	1,951	314	647

2. TUBERCULOSIS

At the 31st December, 92 persons were receiving free milk at the rate of two pints per day. In five cases the supply was reduced to one pint daily. Apart from the extra assistance given to the tuberculous patient by National benefits, substantial and tangible help is afforded to them by the ten Voluntary Tuberculous After-Care Committees, who raise their own funds. Some of these Committees, in line with the former National Association are extending their help to sufferers with other forms of chest disease and heart disease.

Summary of formal notifications during the year :—

Age Periods	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males	—	—	2	1	1	3	5	10	8	16	18	6	4	74
Respiratory, Females	—	—	1	1	—	6	11	7	7	4	3	1	1	42
Non-Respiratory, Males	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	9
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	4	1	2	—	1	2	15

Only one new case of Tuberculosis came to my knowledge during the year, otherwise than by formal notification and was a female with non-respiratory disease.

Persons removed from Register during the year :—

Reason	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
(a) Withdrawal of notification ...	4	—	4
(b) Recovery	234	24	258
(c) Death	35	6	41
(d) Left Country or no trace ...	84	11	95

At the end of the year the total number of cases recorded in the registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health was 2,379 (1,843 pulmonary, 536 non-pulmonary) as compared with 2,637 (2,084 pulmonary, 553 non-pulmonary) at the 1st January.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

Age Period	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
5 to 14 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 44 years	7	1	7	2	5	2	—	1	3	1	2	—
45 to 65 years	14	1	5	2	8	1	8	3	8	1	9	3
65 years and over	11	1	12	2	9	—	13	2	9	—	5	2
	32	3	24	6	22	4	21	7	20	2	16	5
Totals	35		30		26		28		22		21	

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

	Male	Female	Total
Miniature Films	20,565	14,791	35,356
Large Films			
Significant	210	80	290
Being investigated	—	—	—

Analysis of Tuberculosis Cases

Active Tuberculosis Close Clinical Supervision	Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Total
Male	—	4	3	3	8	2	20
Female	—	5	2	2	1	—	10
Total	—	9	5	5	9	2	30

Under Observation Occasional Out-Patient Supervision							
Male	—	1	2	—	4	2	9
Female	—	—	2	1	2	1	6
Total	—	1	4	1	6	3	15

Inactive Tuberculosis ...							
Male	—	1	4	5	7	2	19
Female	—	3	3	6	7	—	19
Total	—	4	7	11	14	2	38

Cases previously detected (Included in Tables above)	Male	Female	Total
Active	—	—	—
Under Observation	—	—	—
Inactive	3	3	6

Non-Tuberculous Cases

	Male	Female	Total
Asthma	I	—	I
Acquired Cardiac Lesion	9	6	15
Abnormality of the Diaphragm	4	I	5
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax	I	—	I
Atelectasis	—	I	I
Bronchitis and Emphysema	17	4	21
Bronchiectasis	9	2	11
Bacterial and Virus Infections of the Lungs ...	41	17	58
Benign Tumours	3	I	4
Bronchial Carcinoma	25	3	28
Other Malignant Neoplasms	I	I	2
Congenital Cardiac Lesion	2	—	2
Foreign Body in the Bronchus	I	—	I
Lymphadenopathies	2	—	2
Pneumonectomy	I	—	I
Pleural Effusion	2	—	2
Pleural Thickening	14	6	20
Pulmonary Fibrosis	5	2	7
Pneumoconiosis	16	—	16
Pneumoconiosis + P.M.F.	I	—	I
Pneumothorax	2	—	2
Rib Resection	I	—	I
Siderosis	I	—	I
Sarcoidosis	3	I	4
Total	162	45	207

Tuberculosis Welfare

The arrangement made with the Bristol Corporation whereby Gloucestershire residents who attend Bristol Chest Clinic and Hospitals are supervised by Bristol Welfare Officers, is working smoothly.

During 1963 39 Tuberculous patients and 26 non-Tuberculous patients were admitted to Ham Green, all of whom were seen by the Social Worker before admittance and followed up in the hospital whilst in-patients. This compared with 35 and 27 patients respectively in 1962.

The care of these patients, together with those who attend the out-patients' Clinic, has necessitated help with a variety of problems such as finance, pneumoconiosis pension, return to work and, not least, housing. The liaison with Mrs Harris, the Gloucestershire County Health Visitor attached to the Bristol Chest Clinic, continues to be of great value as does the help given by the Local Care Committee.

REPORT OF F. J. D. KNIGHTS, ESQ., M.D., M.R.C.P.
SENIOR CHEST PHYSICIAN, NORTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE CLINICAL AREA

Seventy-seven new cases of tuberculosis in the northern area of the County of Gloucestershire (excluding Gloucester City and Cheltenham Municipal Borough) were handled in the Chest Clinic service. They are analysed as follows :—

Haemotogenous, including Miliary and Meningeal	...	—
Abdominal, Orthopaedic and Cervical Glands	... ..	10
Primary or Post-primary Infection	... ..	11
Minimal Phthisis	... ..	10
Moderate Phthisis	... ..	39
Advanced Phthisis	... ..	7
Total	...	77

Cheltenham Borough

Haemotogenous, including Miliary and Meningeal	...	—
Abdominal, Orthopaedic and Cervical Glands	... ..	5
Primary or Post-primary Infection	... ..	4
Minimal Phthisis	... ..	2
Moderate Phthisis	... ..	11
Advanced Phthisis	... ..	1
Total	...	23

Gloucester City

Haemotogenous, including Miliary and Meningeal	...	—
Abdominal, Orthopaedic and Cervical Glands	... ..	—
Primary or Post-primary Infection	... ..	7
Minimal Phthisis	... ..	—
Moderate Phthisis	... ..	18
Advanced Phthisis	... ..	3
Total	...	28

Clinical Area (N. Gloucestershire plus Gloucester City and Cheltenham Borough)

Haemotogenous, including Miliary and Meningeal	...	—
Abdominal, Orthopaedic and Cervical Glands	... ..	15
Primary or Post-primary Infection	... ..	22
Minimal Phthisis	... ..	12
Moderate Phthisis	... ..	68
Advanced Phthisis	... ..	11
Total	...	128

Clinical Area Analysis

TABLE I

Number of New cases of Phthisis, and Severity at Time of Diagnosis

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total Number	229	184	218	160	173	145	134	104	113	91
<i>Percentage of</i>										
Minimal Cases	20	20	22	22.5	17	15	21	16	25	13
Moderately Advanced Cases	66	71	65	65	70	72	72	68.5	63	75
Advanced Cases	14	9	13	12.5	13	13	7	15.5	12	12

TABLE II

Source of reference of cases analysed in Table I

	1955 + 1956 (402 cases)	1957 + 1958 (333 cases)	1959 + 1960 (279 cases)	1961 + 1962 (217 cases)	1963 (91 cases)
Referred by					
General Practitioners	44%	48%	53%	52%	55%
Mass Radiography	26%	23%	24%	16%	22%
Contact Organisation	7%	4%	7%	8%	7%
Hospital, Forces					
Routine, etc.	23%	25%	16%	15% 9%	9% Hospital 7% Routine

CONTACT EXAMINATIONS

Contact examinations arising out of County cases in the North Gloucestershire Clinical Area (Cheltenham Borough figures follow separately) notified in 1963.

Average number of contacts per case :—Listed 5.5 ; Seen 4.6.

Adults

Under 45	Urban	Called 104 Response 97 (93%)
	Rural	Called 110 Response 91 (83%)

Over 45	Urban	Called 37
		Response 32 (86%)
	Rural	Called 73
		Response 59 (81%)
Overall percentage of attendance 86%		

There were no new notifications as a result of these examinations, but one young woman contact was found to have a minimal pulmonary lesion when referred to the Chest Clinic by her doctor at the time when her father was diagnosed. Two adults were kept under observation at the Clinic, but were not notifiable.

Children

Of 112 children called up, 3 did not attend at all, 7 were tuberculin positive and kept under observation at the Clinic, and 2 were notified. A boy of 7, found to be tuberculin positive with a normal X-ray when examined as a contact of his mother, was later re-examined when his sister was admitted with a pleural effusion outside the County, and he was found to be developing a tuberculous primary complex. A boy of 3 had a primary complex in the right lung when examined as a contact of his mother.

The remaining 100 are analysed as follows :—

Tuberculin positive. Age 0 - 4. Referred to G.P. and H.V. for observation ...	2
Tuberculin positive. Age 5 - 11. Referred to G.P. and H.V. for observation	8
Tuberculin positive. Age 12 - 16. For radiological follow-up	4
Tuberculin positive. Previously B.C.G. vaccinated. For radiological follow-up	9
Tuberculin negative. Successfully B.C.G. vaccinated	72
Tuberculin negative. Defaulted during B.C.G.	3
Tuberculin negative. B.C.G. refused. For serial Heaf testing	1
Tuberculin negative. At no further risk, discharged	1

In addition, 10 adults and 6 children were referred to Chest Clinics in other areas for examination as contacts.

The Clinic Register is constantly under review, and the current figures are as follows :—

			Red	Yellow	Green
Charlton Kings U.D.C.	...	...	—	7	6
Cheltenham M.B.C.	...	...	16	77	162
Cheltenham R.D.C.	...	...	3	33	66
Cirencester U.D.C.	...	...	2	5	29
Cirencester R.D.C.	...	...	1	3	32
Gloucester R.D.C.	...	...	10	52	190
Dursley R.D.C. ...	...	...	4	11	59
East Dean R.D.C.	...	...	8	26	92
Lydney R.D.C. ...	...	...	6	14	69
Nailsworth U.D.C.	...	...	—	—	9
Newent R.D.C. ...	...	...	1	1	17
Northleach R.D.C.	...	...	—	1	14
N. Cotswold R.D.C.	...	...	11	16	47
Stroud U.D.C. ...	...	...	6	18	104
Stroud R.D.C. ...	...	...	1	19	118
Tetbury R.D.C. ...	...	...	2	2	20
Tewkesbury B.C.	...	...	2	8	12
West Dean R.D.C.	...	...	5	24	81

REPORT OF R. A. CRAIG, ESQ., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P.,
CONSULTANT CHEST PHYSICIAN, BRISTOL CLINICAL AREA

During 1963, 24 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in South Gloucestershire residents were notified by Bristol Chest Clinic, compared to 31 in 1962. The age and sex distribution of these cases, related to sputum state, is shown in Table I. Following the pattern established in previous years, most of the infectious (sputum positive) cases occurred in males over the age of 45 years.

Two new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified in 1963, compared to 6 in 1962 : 1 male with cervical adenitis and 1 female with salpingitis and endometritis.

Six cases were returned to the Tuberculosis Register in 1963 compared to 3 in 1962 : 2 males and 2 females with pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 cases of cervical adenitis, 1 male and 1 female. The dates of original diagnosis were respectively 1937, 1939, 1948, 1954, 1951 and 1954. No case had received previous drug therapy.

There were 11 inward transfers of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis but in only 1 case was the disease considered active on arrival in this area.

TABLE I

New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Age Group in years	Sputum Negative Cases			Sputum Positive Cases			All Cases		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0 - 4	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
5 - 14	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
15 - 24	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
25 - 34	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	3	4
35 - 44	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
45 - 54	2	1	3	2	0	2	4	1	5
55 - 64	1	0	1	4	0	4	5	0	5
65+	1	0	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
All Ages	6	6	12	9	3	12	15	9	24

ANNUAL REGISTER OF PATIENTS EXCRETING RESISTANT TUBERCLE BACILLI
IN BRISTOL CLINICAL AREA (1957-1963)

as on 31st December, 1963

Year	Total New Cases	Resistance		Dead	Quies-cent	Trans-ferred	Alive and Active	No. on Register 31.12.63
		Primary	Secondary					
1957	44	10	34	23	12	9	0	44 - 1957
1958	31	3	28	15	12	2	2	36 - 1958
1959	29	4	25	5	20	0	3	32 - 1959
1960	16	1	15	8	5	3	0	35 - 1960
1961	20	2	18	3	8	2	7	45 - 1961
1962	15	3	12	2	7	1	5	30 - 1962
1963	13	2	11	0	0	3	10	27 - 1963

- Notes :*
- (1) Of 155 patients found to have Resistant Tubercle Bacilli between 1957 and the end of 1962 only 17 are still alive and excreting Resistant organisms.
 - (2) Thirteen new cases were discovered in 1963, but as 3 have already been transferred, there were only 27 active resistant cases in the Bristol Clinical area on 31st December, 1963.
 - (3) Of these 27 cases, 11 are resistant to *one drug*, 13 are resistant to *two drugs* and only 3 are resistant to *three drugs*.
 - (4) Six of the 27 cases come from the Weston-super-Mare region and no less than 5 of the new resistant cases discovered in 1963 come from the same area.
 - (5) We are still unaware of any "secondary" cases of Tuberculosis produced by any of these patients since their Tubercle Bacilli became resistant.

3. HEALTH EDUCATION

Although Health Education in all its aspects has continued to expand, the greatest drive has been on the subject of Smoking and Health. In the effort to discourage children and young people from starting the smoking habit talks have been given and films shown in 35 Secondary Schools, with 6,614 pupils, and 48 Primary Schools, with 1,588 pupils. Staff in the schools have been most co-operative and helpful in the arrangements and it is planned to increase the scope until every child in the leavers class of the primary school and the first year in the secondary school will be warned about this danger. Although the object of the exercise is to discourage young people from starting the habit, efforts have been made to bring the dangers to the notice of the adult population, in the hope that they may change their attitude, if not their habit, and discourage the young from smoking cigarettes, instead of, as in some cases, actively encouraging them. For this purpose, an exhibition is available and has been displayed at the Three Counties Show at Malvern, in factory canteens, in shop windows, and public buildings and libraries. Talks have

also been given to adult groups, such as Parent/Teacher Associations, Women's Institutes, Mothers' Clubs and Youth Groups. Posters issued by the Ministry of Health have been displayed in all possible places.

Requests for speakers on a variety of health topics have been received from 57 adult organisations, with an attendance of 2,267, and from 73 youth organisations, with an attendance of 974.

The provision of Parentcraft Classes is very popular with the community and more and more expectant mothers and fathers are taking advantage of them. Eight hundred and ten sessions were held during the year, being an increase of 172 over 1962, with 6,413 attendances, an increase of 766. The teaching of Parentcraft has also been undertaken in schools on a growing scale the major proportion being to classes of girls. It should not be forgotten that boys will become parents and should not be neglected. One hundred and five lessons have been given in schools on a variety of health topics.

The Prevention of Accidents in the Home continues to exercise our attention. The exhibition has been displayed in many centres and talks given on the subject.

The Health Visitor continues to play a major part in Health Education, through her close contact with mothers in clinics and in their own homes, where advice on specific health problems is sought and accepted.

4. GENERAL

(a) *Home Nursing Requisites*

The British Red Cross Society and the St John Ambulance Brigade continue to act as the County Council's agents for the temporary loan of articles. The two organisations maintain 70 depots and the voluntary effort expended in administering these depots is a source of much satisfaction. Articles which are required for long periods or permanently are supplied through the Health Department together with the supply of beds, bedding, disinfectants and paper handkerchiefs for tuberculous patients.

(b) *Rest Homes*

Patients, including old people in need of rest and recuperation, numbering 209 in the year, have been sent to voluntary administered homes. This figure excludes mothers with young children who have been included in the maternity and child welfare section in this report.

(xiv) HOME HELP

Owing to the steady increase in the help given it became necessary to reorganise the supervisory arrangements. The office at Berkeley was closed and the reduced area which it served was centred on an office at Patchway Clinic. The Stroud office now serves three areas, with three Organisers instead of two and includes the Berkeley area. The Gloucester Rural Area was taken over by a newly appointed part-time Organiser. Boundaries were altered so that the areas covered by the individual Organisers are now the same as those of the Area Health Sub-Committees. With the increased demand on the Service it becomes more and more necessary for the closest supervision by regular and frequent routine visiting of all homes where assistance is given to ensure the most economical use of the limited labour available.

The figures which follow showing the work done are under slightly different headings and indicate persons assisted, over and under 65 years of age. There was an overall increase at the end of the year of 168 households with persons over 65 who regularly have help, bringing the average weekly figure in this age group up to 1,894. The increase in long-term cases under 65 was only 11, bringing the average weekly number up to 217. The confinement cases were down by 39 on the previous year, but this was due entirely to a drop of 42 in the figures for Cheltenham, where the total was 158 in 1962, but 116 in 1963.

The figure of 746 shows an increase in the number of short-term cases assisted during the year, and a very high proportion of these are child care cases. This has meant, by the provision of adequate home help, children have been able to remain in their own homes during the time the mother has been absent or unable because of illness or confinement to care for her family. A survey taken covering the six

months, 1st May to 31st October, showed that 282 children from 92 homes, who might have needed residential care, because of the absence of the mother, were able to remain happily at home. In many other households help was given where there are children.

This was the first year separate records were kept to show the homes where help was given because of the presence of a mentally ill person, and during the year 16 such families were assisted.

The calls on the night sitter service were, again, lower than the previous year. There continues to be little demand for this type of help.

The number of cases investigated where a home help was not required rose from 836 in 1962 to 966 in 1963. This type of investigation is time consuming, with so many other calls on the Organisers' time, but often valuable assistance is made available through other sections of the Health or other Services.

Recruitment of Home Helps is still difficult in some parts of the County and there was a steady increase in the turnover of staff which could be avoided. However, the provision of help where essential was kept up and the total number of hours service given increased by 4%.

Staff

Organisers	1 County Home Help Organiser 12 Area Organisers (including one part-time) 1 Assistant Organiser (based at Cheltenham) 2 Part-time Assistant Organisers (equivalent one full-time)
Home Helps	27 Full-time (including 5 Resident) 1,235 Part-time and Casual

Total number of Home Help hours given during the year—820,264.

Families Assisted

	Aged 65 and over on first visit	Aged under 65 on first visit				Total
		Chronics and T.B.	Mentally Disord'd	Maternity	Others	
Cases current 1.1.63	1,726	206	6	22	93	2,053
New cases occurring during 1963	1,057	129	9	896	633	2,724
Resident cases for 1963	2	1	1	44	20	68
Night sitting cases	25					25
Grand Total for Year	2,810	336	16	962	746	4,870

Families investigated where no help provided : 966.

(xv) MENTAL HEALTH

1. (a) *Administration*

A scheme was approved with slight variations in the areas covered by Mental Welfare Officers and an increase in the establishment to permit the appointment of three additional officers over the next two years. The shortage of field work staff was severe as even on the old establishment there were long delays in filling vacancies. Further expansions of the social work staff will be necessary but it is hoped that the policy of employing welfare assistants and sending them on the Social Work Course will eventually provide suitable recruits.

(b) *Mental Nursing and Residential Homes*

Three mental nursing homes and one residential home are still included on the Council's register and regular visits have been made.

2. STAFF

Two Mental Welfare Officers were attending Social Work Training Courses.

3. WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) *Mental Illness*

(i) COMMUNITY CARE

At the 31st December, 1963, the Mental Welfare Officers were visiting 430 patients who had been referred to them for after-care.

(ii) HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

The Mental Welfare Officers were directly concerned with the hospital admission of 408 mentally ill patients. There was an increase in the number of cases requiring detention.

Informal	...	...	...	99
Observation	...	...	...	136
Treatment	...	...	...	28
Emergency	...	...	...	145
				<hr/>
				408
				<hr/>

The following table of admissions is based on information kindly supplied by the Secretaries of the Hospitals concerned.

Hospital	Informal	Application and subject to detention	Totals
Horton Road and Coney Hill	631	255	886
Glenside	123	29	152
Barrow Gurney	115	26	141
Littlemore, Oxford	22	12	34
Totals	891	322	1,213

73% of the patients were admitted informally ; the same percentage as in 1961 and 1962. During 1963, 145 patients were admitted under the Emergency Section (29), compared with 139 in 1962 and 109 in 1961. The proportion of such admissions is believed to compare favourably with that experienced in other parts of the country.

Admission for treatment under Section 26 of the Act, was used for only 31 (2.5%) patients. It is interesting to compare these figures with the statistics of ten years ago. In 1953, 112 patients were admitted to hospital after certification, 18.3% of the 602 admissions.

The admission of adolescent patients to adult wards, owing to the absence of a suitable unit, caused concern. It is hoped that the provision of suitable and separate accommodation for these patients will continue to be regarded as a matter of urgency. Members of the Committee have discussed this problem with the appropriate committee of the South Western Regional Hospital Board.

(b) *Mental Subnormality*

(i) COMMUNITY CARE

One hundred and forty-one new cases were formally referred, compared with 140 in 1962, 115 in 1961 and 105 in 1960. A further 34 were referred on a "friendly," or informal, basis.

Source of Referral	Subnormal					Severely Subnormal					Totals
	Under 16		Over 16		Total	Under 16		Over 16		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
<i>Local Education Authority</i>											
Unsuitable for education at School ...	9	1	—	—	10	5	5	—	—	10	20
For care and guidance after leaving school	7	7	25	19	58	—	—	—	1	1	59
<i>School Medical Officer</i>											
As obviously unsuitable for education at school	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	6	6
Other Local Health Authorities ...	1	2	6	12	21	4	3	—	1	8	29
On discharge from hospital	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
Police and Courts	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Others (e.g. By parents, M.W.O's, Children's Officer, etc.)	3	2	5	4	14	4	2	2	1	9	23
Totals	21	12	37	36	106	16	13	3	3	35	141

The Register at 31st December, 1963, included 1,606 subnormal patients who were normally resident in the County, compared with 1,519 at 31.12.62, 1,475 at 31.12.61, and 1,462 at 31.12.60. This incidence of three per 1,000 population is comparable with the National average.

Nature of care, treatment and guidance	Subnormal					Severely Subnormal					Total
	Under 16		Over 16		Total	Under 16		Over 16		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Receiving care and guidance in the community	49	27	238	212	526	91	75	164	146	476	1,002
Under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	8	8
In Hospital (including patients on leave) ...	6	5	131	110	252	56	24	136	128	344	596
Totals	55	32	369	322	778	148	99	304	277	828	1,606

The Committee regularly reviews the register and discontinues the supervision of patients whose behaviour and employment record has been consistently good. The names of 25 (including 5 from Cheltenham) such patients were removed from the register. These patients appreciate that further help can readily be obtained by contacting the Mental Welfare Officer should the need arise. The names of a further 17 patients were also deleted, following their removal from Gloucestershire. Twenty patients died during the year.

At 31st December, 1963, of the total of 1,010 subnormal patients receiving care and guidance in the County, 271 were in normal employment as follows :—

Agriculture	58	Local Authorities	8
Domestic work	46	Mining	1
Factories	84	Remploy Factories	8
General labour	43	Retail trades	20
Other work	3		

The Youth Employment and Disablement Rehabilitation Officers co-operate in seeking employment for these patients. Placement, particularly of the lower grade patients, is becoming increasingly difficult in rural areas now that agricultural and industrial work is so highly technical and mechanised. As this problem is unlikely to become any less difficult the resources of the Industrial Rehabilitation Units and Adult Training Centres will become increasingly important. The solution of this problem may ultimately be found by the provision of Adult Industrial Centres or Sheltered Workshops to cater for patients of higher grade whose potential cannot be fully utilised in Adult Training Centres.

The provision, in Section 39 of the Act, for detained patients to be afforded leave has been of very real value to patients admitted to a Hostel for a trial period of assessment. This permits the transfer of such patients to be effected, between the hospital and hostels, with a minimum amount of administrative procedure and, when necessary, at very short notice.

(ii) GUARDIANSHIP

At the 31st December, 1963, 8 patients were under Guardianship, 7 of these being in the care of the Local Health Authority. One of these is in the guardianship of a relative, as he is under 16 years of age and has no income, a weekly allowance is paid to the guardian. During 1963 it was necessary, owing to serious behaviour difficulties, to transfer one female patient from guardianship to hospital ; a further patient was transferred from hospital to guardianship. Supervision was continued in respect of a Bristol patient. Holidays were arranged for all guardianship patients.

(iii) ASSESSMENT CLINICS

These were well used in Bristol and Gloucester, but the Assessment Clinic formerly held at Cirencester, for patients from the Oxford Regional Hospital Board area, is not now regularly arranged. The Consultant Psychiatrist from Pewsey Hospital has readily offered appointments whenever required.

During 1963, 35 appointments (22 new cases and 13 for follow-up) were arranged for County patients at the Bristol Assessment Clinic. At the Gloucestershire Royal Hospital 90 appointments were made for the 65 patients who attended the Clinic (47 new cases and 43 for follow-up).

(iv) ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL

Hospitals	Informal	Subject to Detention		Total
		On Application	Court Orders	
Stoke Park	19	3	2	24
Purdown	1	—	—	1
Hortham	5	3	1	9
Brentry	2	—	1	3
Pewsey	3	1	—	4
Sandhill Park	1	—	—	1
St Helens, Hastings	1	—	—	1
Moss Side	—	—	2	2
Totals	32	7	6	45

The proportion of informal admissions was 71.1% compared with 67.2% in 1962, and 78% in 1961. These figures are closely comparable with the percentages of informal admissions of mentally ill patients.

At 31st December, 1963, the waiting list included 55 patients requiring long-term hospital care, compared with 38 at the end of 1962. A disturbing trend has been noted in the tendency to refer mongol infants for long-term hospital care. Five such cases are now on the waiting list, but with little prospect of early admission. Paediatricians and health visitors naturally endeavour to dissuade parents from reflecting these children, but cannot always do so successfully.

The waiting list of patients requiring long-term hospital care is tabulated below :—

	Male		Female		Total	
	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16
Urgently requiring admission ...	1	2	2	3	3	5
Early admission desirable	4	10	2	4	6	14
Included in list to cover possible breakdown of present arrangements (e.g. illness of parents, loss of residential employment)	8	7	8	2	16	9
Transfer from Part III accommodation	2	—	—	—	2	—
Totals	15 (3)	19 (5)	12	9	27 (3)	28 (5)

The numbers in brackets refer to the Oxford Regional Hospital Board area.

During 1963, short-term care was arranged for 59 patients, compared with 48 in 1962 and 49 in 1961. As the Council's hostels become operative it will be possible to offer additional temporary care facilities, particularly for trainees of Training Centres during the summer holiday period.

(v) TRAINING CENTRES

During 1963 the number of subnormal persons on the Training Centre registers again increased, as shown in the following table :—

1957 —	271 trainees	1961 —	365 trainees
1958 —	275 trainees	1962 —	394 trainees
1959 —	314 trainees	1963 —	412 trainees
1960 —	355 trainees		

All children under the age of 16 years, who were likely to benefit, were attending training centres or receiving home teaching, other than a few whose homes were too remote to make their daily conveyance practicable.

The capacity of the Junior Centres was adequate but the demand for Adult Centre places will inevitably show a constant expansion. At the end of 1962, of the 394 trainees attending Centres 190 (43%) were adults ; at the end of 1963, there were 230 adults (55.8%) of the total register of 412. The demand for places in the Cheltenham Adult Training Centre, which opened in July—after a delay in completion—was then in excess of its capacity and an early expansion was planned. In the meantime, it was necessary to retain some trainees over the age of 16 at the “ Eildon ” Junior Training Centre.

The Committee agreed that further educational and social training should be afforded to those trainees likely to benefit, following their transfer from Junior to Adult Training Centres. Medical and psychological assessments are to be made and additional part-time teaching staff appointed. The Centres are developing programmes for the “ socialisation ” of trainees. They are encouraged to undertake shopping, use telephones and buses, and visits to places of interest are arranged.

The following table shows the number of trainees on the registers at the end of December, 1963 :—

Training Centre	Total Number on Register at 31.12.63	Average % Daily Attendance	Number of Adults, (i.e. over age 16)	Full-time Staff
*Cheltenham Junior	99	76.9%	24	10
**Cheltenham Adult	69	81.3%	68	6
†Cinderford	54	80.8%	24	6
Cirencester	39	82.5%	21	4
Stonehouse	54	74.8%	34	6
‡Warmley	97	86.1%	59	11
Totals	412	80.4%	230	43

Including *40 from Cheltenham Borough ; 7 from Gloucester County Borough.

**21 from Cheltenham Borough ; 9 from Gloucester County Borough and 2 from Worcestershire.

†1 from Herefordshire.

‡1 from Gloucester County Borough.

When the difficult weather conditions of the early part of 1963 are borne in mind, the average attendance of 80.4% in 1963 compares favourably with the 84.4% average attendance of 1962.

The Training Centre staff, in rotation, are afforded Refresher Courses, and three Assistant Supervisors successfully completed Diploma Courses of the National Association for Mental Health for staff of Junior Training Centres. Two further Assistant Supervisors commenced the 1963/64 Diploma Courses, one for staffs of Adult Training Centres and one for Junior Centre staffs.

All the Training Centre staff who are likely to be accepted for Diploma Courses have now been offered this opportunity. The Committee has agreed to appoint two further Trainee Assistant Supervisors, to be selected from school leavers with the necessary scholastic qualifications. The appointment of such trainees, after attending qualifying courses, will provide the most suitable method of recruiting adequate and qualified staff.

In view of the progress of trainees in the Special Care Group at Warmley Training Centre, and the benefit to their parents, the Committee reviewed the need for similar facilities in other areas. The survey showed that Units could be justified at Cinderford, Stonehouse and Thornbury. When the necessary premises and other facilities are available these are to be brought into operation. There is a similar need in the Cheltenham area, and the Borough Council is investigating this question.

On four days each week the Home Teacher trains a group of six patients at Chipping Campden and spends one day weekly carrying out a teaching programme with severely subnormal children in their own homes in Churchdown and Upton St. Leonards.

The members of the Gloucestershire Branches of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children have again been extremely generous and helpful. All the Centres have greatly appreciated the financial and practical help of the Society and Parent/Teacher Groups in the organisation of their outings and parties.

(vi) HOSTELS

The "Merrowdown" hostel at Cheltenham, opened in July, maintained a high occupation rate. Some residents came from their own homes, but the majority were admitted following discharge from hospitals. Initially, the residents attended the Adult Training Centre, but five were successfully placed in employment. Staffing of these hostels is difficult, as the duties are onerous and require dedicated and sympathetic personnel to carry them out successfully. Problems have occurred particularly in the appointment of a resident male attendant.

The Committee surveyed the demand for a hostel for female subnormal patients. This is a limited but not urgent need. The provision of hostel accommodation, for both sexes of subnormal patients, in the southern part of the County is, however, likely to become increasingly desirable. Except perhaps in the southern area, there is little evidence that hostel accommodation is required for mentally ill patients. It would seem that the need of most of these patients may adequately be met either in hospital or in their homes.

Hostels are costly to equip, staff and operate. As few of the residents are able to meet the full maintenance charges, it is necessary to ensure that hostel places are provided first for those patients having the major need, who appear to have reasonable prospects of rehabilitation and are not likely to require residential care for considerable periods.

(vii) SOCIAL CLUBS

There are now four social clubs—two in Cheltenham, one at Cirencester and one at Warmley—with a total membership of 170 patients. One of the Cheltenham Centres caters particularly for the mentally ill but the remainder are primarily for subnormal patients, although the membership of the Stanley Park Social Club at Warmley includes an appreciable number of normal youth club members. These Clubs operate on an entirely voluntary basis but the Training Centre and Mental Welfare Officer staff take an active part in their administration.

4. PUBLIC RELATIONS

A Gloucestershire Branch of the National Association for Mental Health was formed, following a public meeting held at Coney Hill Hospital in June, 1963. The formation of the Branch was inspired by the enthusiasm of the Acting Honorary Secretary and there are now 100 members. The formation of this Branch will be of very real benefit in the improvement of our relationship with the public.

5. THE FUTURE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

During the year work commenced on the building of a replacement Training Centre at Stonehouse, and the new Adult Training Centre at Downend.

3. National Assistance Act, 1948

CARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(a) Blind

Age at Onset of Blindness of New Cases—1963 :

	0	1	2	3	4	5- 10	11- 15	16- 20	21- 29	30- 39	40- 49	50- 59	60- 69	70- 79	80- 84	85- 89	90 plus	Total
M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	5	23	5	6	3	
F	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	7	34	18	12	5	
T	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	7	4	12	57	23	18	8	138

The total number of Blind Persons in the County was 1,028 as compared with 1,015 in 1962.
The number of registrations, exclusive of transfers, is one more than in 1962.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS AND CAUSES OF BLINDNESS

Recommendations	Causes		
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others
(a) No Treatment	16	7	47
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical) ...	23	16	20
(c) Number of cases which on follow up action have received treatment	10	16	13

Education and Employment :

Under 2	At Home	3
Age 2 - 4	Nursery School	2
	Ineducable—Institution	1
Age 5 - 15	Special School	5
	Other School	1
	Ineducable, in Institution or at Home	11
Age 16 - 20	At School	1
Age 16 - 20	Vocational (open)	1
	Undergoing Training for Sheltered Employment ...	1
	Undergoing Training for Open Employment ...	2
	Unemployed subject to Training	2

Education and Employment (*cont.*)

Unemployed but capable without Training	...	2
Workshops for the Blind	... ..	8
Home Workers	... ..	14
Gainfully Employed	... ..	88
Not available 16 - 59	... ..	70
60 - 64	... ..	20
Not Capable 16 - 59	... ..	55
60 - 64	... ..	17
Over 65	... ..	724
		<hr/>
		1,028
		<hr/>

During the year 4 men and 1 woman attended the Industrial Rehabilitation Centre at Torquay. One woman and 1 man left the County after completing the Course. One man was found unsuitable for any industry. The other 2 men were re-employed with the original employers. Two men were re-employed after attending the Government Training Centre at Letchworth and another man went for a refresher course at the Government Training Centre prior to sheltered employment at the Light Engineering Section of the Royal Bristol Workshops for the Blind.

Under the Home Workers' Scheme 2 additional names were added.

Home Teaching Service

A Home Teacher was appointed to take over the Dursley - Filton Area. The Welfare Assistants have given valuable help in visiting and attending at Handicraft and Social Centres. During the year 9,436 visits were paid to the Blind and Partially Sighted in their homes and 1,592 lessons were given in reading embossed literature Braille and Moon, the Deaf/Blind Manual and handicrafts in their own homes and the Handicraft Centres at Coleford, Soundwell, Stroud and Tewkesbury. The Sales Organiser has been able to dispose of the goods made by the Blind through the increased sales she has been able to arrange throughout the year.

Deaf/Blind

Quarterly meetings have been held which have been attended by the totally deaf/blind. These meetings have proved most beneficial and the members are now able to converse together much more fluently which has helped to break down some of the isolation for this doubly handicapped group, and continues the good work done at the Social week-ends organised by the Western Counties for the Blind.

Homes

ELLERSLIE, ALBERT ROAD, CHELTENHAM

There is accommodation for 37 and the few vacancies which arise are speedily filled. The valuable help given by Voluntary Visitors is much appreciated by residents and staff.

FERNEY HILL HOME FOR THE INFIRM BLIND, DURSLEY

This Home provides for 4 men and 19 women. During the year there were staff changes ; instead of a Matron and Assistant Matron a married couple was appointed as Superintendent and Matron. Only 2 vacancies occurred during the year and both filled immediately.

The help with letter writing, shopping and entertainments arranged by Voluntary Visitors is encouraged and much appreciated as few of the residents are capable of going further than the garden.

(b) *Partially Sighted*

During the year 33 names were added to the Register making a total of 163, an increase of 20 on the previous year.

TOTAL NUMBER ON REGISTER—AGE GROUPS 31ST DECEMBER, 1963

0 - 1	2 - 4	5 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 49	50 - 64	65 plus	Total
—	2	24	11	38	17	71	163

The following table shows how the Register is compiled :—

Age 2 - 4	At Home or Ineducable	3
Age 5 - 15	Special Schools	11
	Other Schools	7
	Ineducable	4
Age 16	At School	2
Undergoing Training	... ..	1
Unemployed	... ..	3
Employed ... ..	... ..	41
Not Available	... ..	91
		<hr/> 163 <hr/>

NEWLY REGISTERED

0 - 1	2 - 4	5 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 49	50 - 64	65 & over	Total
—	1	3	—	3	4	22	33

RECOMMENDATIONS OF OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS—CAUSES OF PARTIAL BLINDNESS

	Causes		
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others
(a) No Treatment	8	1	9
(b) Treatment, Medical, Surgical or Optical ...	4	1	10
(c) Number of cases which on follow up have received treatment	1	—	3

(c) Deaf

A total of 1,111 visits were made during the year, 20 to under 2 year olds, 319 to the 2 to 16 year old, 419 to the 16 to 65 year olds, and 353 to those over the age of 65.

The Welfare Officer has visited the elderly and housebound to test them with hearing aids, etc., arranged domiciliary visits, accompanied otologists on such visits, and follow up to ensure the proper use and maximum benefit is gained from the aid.

The evening Adult Rehabilitation Class continued to be held weekly at the Gloucestershire Royal Hospital. Eight born deaf or early deafened adults attend fortnightly for auditory training lip-reading and speech training.

Close co-operation was maintained with the Ministry of Labour, National Assistance Board, Hospitals and employers. The Youth Employment Officers and the District Rehabilitation Officers have been particularly helpful in placing school leavers in suitable and congenial work and rehabilitating the adult deafened.

The Welfare Officer continued to attend the Hearing Assessment and Training Clinic held bi-monthly on Saturdays at the Gloucester Royal Infirmary. This enabled continuity of advice to be given to the parents of acoustically handicapped children in their own homes.

Evening deaf clubs have continued to be held fortnightly in Cheltenham and Stroud and the Welfare Officer has attended all meetings.

(d) Handicapped (other than Blind, Partially Sighted and Deaf)

The number of cases on the register continued to rise and at December 31st was 2,498, an increase of 148.

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 16 years	...	...	...	169	127	296
16 - 64 years	...	...	...	799	792	1,591
65 years and over	...	...	...	205	406	611
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				1,173	1,325	2,498
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In the over 65 age group, 57 new cases had been added, and in the 16 - 64 age group there had been 91 new cases while the number of children on the register has not increased. The main causes of disability were :—

Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	199	Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	48
Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteo					Muscular Diseases	...	...	...	...	39
Arthritis	...	...	...	481	Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	89
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	170	Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	319
Surgical T.B.	...	...	...	108	Osteomyelitis	...	...	...	...	26
Amputation	...	...	...	145	Parkinsons Disease	...	...	...	...	41
Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	108	Bronchiectasis and Asthma	...	...	...	...	79
Injuries due to accident	...	...	...	151	Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	365
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	...	...	130						

The number of cases of Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteo Arthritis increased by 52 while there was 53 new cases of Hemiplegia, that is 75% of the new cases suffered from either arthritis or hemiplegia. Accident cases rose by 14, and Disseminated Sclerosis shows an increase of 6, although there were several deaths during the year, from this disease.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

One hundred and fifty-five cases are registered for occupational therapy, an increase of only 4 on last year's figures. Many of these have now returned to work.

Occupational Therapy

During the year a fifth full-time Occupational Therapist was appointed. The number of domiciliary visits made by the Occupational Therapists was 3,754, and 311 patients received occupational therapy including instruction in craftwork and help with aids to daily living. Eighty-six patients attend the five Occupational Therapy Centres at Filton, Soundwell, Stroud, Cinderford and Cheltenham.

The Forest of Dean Centre moved into its new premises in the former Clinic at Station Road where the Royal Forest Rotary Club kindly carried out the necessary alterations. The Centre continues to expand and is now open two days each week, with 29 patients attending.

Plans were made to open a Centre in Cirencester in 1964 with the help of the Cirencester Round Tablers.

Social Clubs

The B.R.C.S. Clubs in Dursley, Cirencester and Cheltenham all increased their membership, so that 58 disabled people attended these regular social meetings. Parties from each club were able to go on holiday.

Disabled Motorists

During the year a further 22 disabled motorists were issued with special Yellow discs and 27 discs were renewed, bringing the total to 153.

Voluntary Help

Throughout the year 130 voluntary visitors, representing the 8 area committees, did a very great deal to help and encourage the many disabled people they visit.

Each Committee raised its own funds and used the money to provide extra help and comforts not available through the Welfare services.

Forest of Dean Film "Combined Operations"

The Forest of Dean Committee, with the help of the Royal Forest Rotary Club produced a film in colour, with commentary, illustrating the work carried out in that area.

Rehabilitation Conference

One hundred and forty-eight people, including many voluntary helpers, attended this Day Conference, which was held at Cowley Manor. The four speakers discussed various up-to-date aspects of rehabilitation, with particular reference to the work carried out in Centres, which was illustrated by slides and the film "Combined Operations."

A great deal of interest was shown in the display of Aids to Daily Living covering a wide range of activities, which was set up by the Occupational Therapists.

(e) Sale of Goods

The Sales Organiser, who was appointed in 1962, arranged stalls at 36 Sales and at 6 talks which she gave to organisations. A new venture was the participation in the Cirencester and Stroud Ideal Homes Exhibitions. It was also possible to have a very successful Exhibition and Sale in the vestibule of the Shire Hall.

Further contacts were made with local firms and Government Departments, apart from the demonstrations at Horse Shows, Gymkhanas and Fetes.

The Sales Organiser continued to work closely with both Local Authority and voluntary workers, and as a result of the increased outlets sales during 1963 rose by £766 to £2,031. In addition, orders to the value of £548 were received, compared with £297 in 1962.

(f) Welfare Assistants

In-service training continued jointly with the Welfare Department and the Cheltenham Borough Council. A second Assistant obtained a place at a College running a two-year course approved by the Council for training in social work, and commenced her course in September.

SECTION C

DISEASES

1. Infectious Diseases

Notifications of infectious diseases during the year are set out in Table II at the end of this report.

(a) Diphtheria

1963 was the tenth year in succession without a case of Diphtheria.

(b) Scarlet Fever

The number of notifications was 154 as compared with 115 in 1962.

(c) Measles

There were 7,217 cases notified as compared with 3,267 in 1962.

(d) Whooping Cough

The number of cases notified was 179 as compared with 106 in 1962.

(e) Pneumonia

There were 92 cases of pneumonia as compared with 77 in 1962. Of these 33 occurred in urban districts and 59 in rural districts. 407 deaths were recorded as compared with 358.

(f) Influenza

Although there was no Influenza epidemic in 1963, 47 deaths were recorded as due to or associated with this disease.

(g) Gastro-Intestinal Diseases

202 cases of dysentery were reported as compared with 47 in 1962, 39 in urban districts and 163 in rural districts.

(h) Diseases of the Central Nervous System

There were no reported cases of anterior poliomyelitis.

(i) *Puerperal Pyrexia*

There was a slight decrease in the notifications to 73 (76 in 1962).

2. Venereal Diseases

REPORT BY A. E. TINKLER, ESQ., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Consultant Venereologist South Western Regional Hospital Board

There was a most encouraging fall in the number of Gloucestershire County residents seen at the V.D. clinics at Gloucester Royal Hospital, Cheltenham General Hospital and the Bristol Clinics during 1962. Unfortunately during 1963 this was not maintained.

TABLE I

New Cases : All Conditions, Gloucestershire County Residents—1959-1963

1959	...	...	318
1960	...	...	356
1961	...	...	443
1962	...	...	365
1963	...	...	409

In England and Wales as a whole the incidence of early, infectious, syphilis continues to increase but this increase is so far confined to the great cities and ports. During 1963 only three new cases of syphilis were seen in Gloucestershire County patients at the Clinics listed above. Again no case of infantile congenital syphilis (0 - 1yr.) was seen during the year.

Gonorrhoea

The very disturbing increase in the incidence of gonorrhoea throughout the County since 1955 received its first check in 1962 when a slight reduction in the total number of cases occurred. In Gloucestershire the reduction in incidence in 1962 was more marked but unfortunately this has not been maintained in 1963.

TABLE 2

Incidence of Gonorrhoea

Gloucestershire Patients and England and Wales—1955 - 1962 and 1963

Year	England and Wales		Gloucestershire
1955	...	17,681	45
1957	...	24,352	50
1959	...	31,320	66
1961	...	37,026	93
1962	...	35,217	57
1963	...	35,522	83

From the point of view of the control of syphilis this has been a most encouraging year. For the second year in succession no new case of congenital syphilis was recorded in any age group. For the 9th year in succession no new case of infantile congenital syphilis was seen in a Gloucestershire patient, and not a single case of early infectious acquired syphilis was seen during the year, in spite of the disturbing increase in the country as a whole.

3. Malignant Diseases

I am obliged to Mr R. Leyland, the Records Officer of the Regional Cancer Records Bureau, for the following statistics relating to Gloucestershire patients in the South Western Regional Hospital Board's area.

(a) 1958 Registrations—Total Surviving at end of 5 years

								Male		Female		Total	
								R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.
140	Lip	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	—	—	6	3
141	Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2	1	4	1
142	Salivary Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	5	3
144	Other parts of Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	2	2	5	2
145	Oral Mesopharynx and Tonsil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	2	1
146	Nasopharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	—	—	4	1
147	Hypopharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	—	4	1
148	Pharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	—	5	1
150	Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	—	6	1	16	1
151	Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	22	1	47	2
152	Small Intestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—
153	Colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	37	15	61	20
154	Rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	16	3	42	8
155	Biliary Passages and Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	5	—	7	—
157	Pancreas	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	—	8	1	17	1
158	Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—
160	Nose and Nasal Cavities	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	—	4	1
161	Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	—	—	7	2
162	Bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	7	14	1	96	8
170	Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	128	62	128	62
171	Cervix	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	29	13	29	13
172	Body of Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	27	19	27	19
174	Uterus Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	1	1
175	Ovary	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	18	6	18	6
176	Unspecified Female Genital Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	9	—	9	—
177	Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	12	—	—	37	12
178	Testis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	—	—	6	3
179	Unspecified Male Genital Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	—	—	3	2
180	Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	—	8	1
181	Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	7	2	29	6
190	Melanoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	3	3	3
191	Skins (excluding Rodent Ulcers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	6	3	15	10
192	Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	2	1	3	1
193	Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	4	1	11	3
194	Thyroid	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	1	2	1
196	Bones	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	—	3	2
197	Fibrosarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	6	2
198	Secondary Nodes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	3	—	4	—
199	Carcinomatosis and Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	4	—	6	—
200	Lymphosarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2	—	4	—
201	Hodgkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	3	1	12	6
202	Reticulosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—
203	Multiple Myeloma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	2	—
204	Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	5	1	11	3
205	Mycosis Fungoides	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	2	1
	Rodent Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	35	30	30	68	65
								368	104	414	174	782	278

Note : The column headed " R " shows actual cases **Registered** in 1958. " A " indicates **Alive**.

(b) Registrations 1963

										Male	Female	Total
140	Lip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
141	Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
142	Salivary Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
143	Floor of Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
144	Other Parts of Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
145	Oral Mesopharynx and Tonsil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
146	Nasopharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
147	Hypopharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
148	Pharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
150	Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	21
151	Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	28	70
152	Small Intestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
153	Colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	28	52
154	Rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	13	39
155	Biliary Passages and Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
157	Pancreas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	27
160	Nose and Nasal Cavities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
161	Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
162	Bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	10	124
164	Mediastinum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
170	Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	120	123
171	Cervix	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	30	30
172	Body of Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	18	18
173	Chorionepithelioma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
174	Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	9	9
175	Ovary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	28	28
176	Unspecified Female Genital Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
177	Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	—	38
178	Testis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
180	Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	25
181	Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	32
190	Melanoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
191	Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
193	Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	22
194	Thyroid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
196	Bones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
197	Fibrosarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
198	Secondary Nodes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
199	Carcinomatosis and Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	25
200	Lymphosarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
201	Hodgkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
202	Reticulosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
203	Multiple Myeloma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
204	Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
	Rodent Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	29	62
										452	436	888

Note : Completed for all registrations received up to 14th April, 1964.

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COUNTY

(i) WATER

There have been general extensions of the piped supplies and many old mains have been replaced. Bacteriological and chemical examinations are regularly carried out in all areas. A number of private water supplies have yielded unsatisfactory samples and the owners have been advised accordingly. The following items of particular interest have been extracted from the reports of the Borough and District Medical Officers.

Cheltenham Borough Council

Daily samples of the River Severn water at all stages of treatment were free from bacteriological and chemical contamination. Periodic turbidity and deposition of manganese in the distribution system was under investigation.

Nailsworth Urban District

The work of re-constructing the Minchinhampton Reservoir was completed and it was brought into service in July.

Dursley Rural District

The piped main supply is connected to 6,323 dwellings and of the 141 dwellings not supplied from the Council's mains, the majority derive their supply from private sources with piped supply, the remainder from private wells. These properties are generally situated in remote parts of the district.

East Dean Rural District

The consumption continued to increase and the supply to parts of Cinderford had to be restricted in the latter part of the year.

Gloucester Rural District

14,803 houses are provided with a mains supply, an increase of 615 during the year. 6,895 yards of main were laid bringing the total during the post-war period to more than 114 miles.

Lydney Rural District

All parishes are supplied with mains water and 95% of properties are connected.

Tetbury Rural District

Water supply is satisfactory in quantity and quality in all parishes except Kingscote where the Bristol Water Works Company is negotiating.

Thornbury Rural District

Samples of in-put of distributed water were generally and bacteriologically satisfactory. There were complaints of discolouration of mains water in the Northern area. In the Southern area since the bringing into operation of the Gloucester/Sharpness Canal as a source, there have been numerous complaints of odour, colour and the taste of the supply.

West Dean Rural District

An increase in consumption left no margin and almost the whole of the water available was used.

(ii) SEWERAGE

Cheltenham Borough Council

The need for the northern outfall sewer is becoming more apparent by the need to drain Council owned land at Arle and to provide facilities in the Kingsditch Lane, Manor Road, Tewkesbury Road and Runnings Road areas.

Cirencester Urban District

A survey of the old sewers in the town revealed their poor general condition and in certain places the condition was fairly serious. There was a certain amount of infiltration of ground waste in some of the very old lengths of sewer, laid about 85 years ago.

Kingswood Urban District

New Cheltenham storm water scheme and the Forest Walk storm relief scheme completed, as was the reconstruction in the northern part of Kingswood.

Mangotsfield Urban District

Tenders were advertised for the northern storm water scheme which was to commence in early 1964.

Nailsworth Urban District

Under the provision of Section 19 of the Public Health Act, 1936, a 500 ft. length of 7 in. sewer was laid at Watledge to serve existing, new and future developments. The Council, as required by statute, contributed the difference in cost for the larger size pipes and increased length of sewer.

Stroud Urban District

A full survey of the existing system in the town centre has been commenced with redevelopment in mind.

Cheltenham Rural District

Schemes at Dumbleton and Staverton Village were completed as was the improvement to the disposal works at Ashchurch.

Cirencester Rural District

The transfer of connections from the old system to the new sewerage scheme in Fairford proceeded steadily. Work commenced on the scheme to sewer Kempsford.

Dursley Rural District

Schemes were commenced for Slimbridge and Cambridge, also North Nibley and Stinchcombe.

East Dean Rural District

A scheme was approved to sewer Huntley but the cost of the Longhope scheme was considered to be too expensive. Soudley works continue to be overloaded.

Gloucester Rural District

The improvements due to the extensions of the Longford Sewage Disposal Works were noticeable and effluents were generally of a high quality throughout the year.

Schemes have been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for developments at Longford and Whitminster, Hardwicke and Quedgeley.

The public health nuisance in Tirley parish has been investigated and it is planned to prepare a small scheme.

Lydney Rural District

A scheme was prepared for the treatment of sewerage of the Tidenham parish and to cope with the rapid development.

Newent Rural District

Work was commenced on the disposal works for Newent.

North Cotswold District

A scheme for Bourton-on-the-Hill was commenced.

Northleach Rural District

Schemes for Bibury and Sherborne were submitted to the Ministry.

Sodbury Rural

Good progress was made with the Yate/Frampton Cotterell trunk sewer by which drainage will be discharged into the Bristol system. The Frome Valley Main Drainage scheme also reached the latter stages of construction.

Stroud Rural District

Work commenced on the Brimscombe Hill and Middle Chalford schemes.

Tetbury Rural District

Due to the infiltration of surface water a scheme was prepared for the renewal of defective portions of the Tetbury Sewers.

Thornbury Rural District

Extensions to the Thornbury sewers and sewage works to serve the increased population were nearing completion. The scheme to serve Olveston and Tockington parishes made good progress.

Warmley Rural District

The phased abolition of the Conham works was in progress.

West Dean Rural District

The Lydbrook scheme was completed with five miles of sewers and the works cater for 2,000 people.

(iii) HOUSING

The table below gives details of slum clearance and new houses and flats completed during the year.

				Slum Clearance				New Houses & Flats Completed	
				Houses				Council	Private Dev.
				Dem.	Closed	Part Closed	Made Fit		
Charlton Kings U.D.	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	—	171
Cheltenham B.	...	...	...	23	30	14	12	31 (8)	313
Cirencester U.	...	...	...	5	5	—	—	94	21
Kingswood U.	...	...	...	8	—	—	50	20	188
Mangotsfield U.	...	...	...	3	3	—	16	—	50
Nailsworth U.	...	...	...	6	47	—	8	25 (24)	9
Stroud U.	...	...	...	51	—	—	15	—	86
Tewkesbury B.	...	...	...	—	3	—	21	—	27
Cheltenham R.	...	...	...	—	6	—	45	17 (16)	477
Cirencester R.	...	...	...	24	5	—	42	26 (5)	28
Dursley R.	...	...	...	21	13	—	9	17 (5)	120
East Dean R.	...	...	...	3	40	—	8	36 (8)	72
Gloucester R.	...	...	...	18	14	—	75	23 (4)	512
Lydney R.	...	...	...	4	5	1	2	24 (2)	121
Newent R.	...	...	...	—	6	—	53	18 (7)	31
North Cotswold R.	...	...	...	11	3	—	29	59 (48)	81
Northleach R.	...	...	...	—	—	—	24	8 (8)	19
Sodbury R.	...	...	...	7	4	—	27	45 (12)	761
Stroud R.	...	...	...	20	42	—	20	72 (13)	99
Tetbury R.	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	24	12
Thornbury R.	...	...	...	58	10	—	30	162	450
Warmley R.	...	...	...	12	4	—	23	33	209
West Dean R.	...	...	...	12	40	—	26	30 (27)	44
Total	...	...	...	290	281	16	545	764 (187)	3,901

The numbers of dwellings built for old people are shown in brackets.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, ETC.

1. Milk Supply

Comment has been made in previous reports on the tendency for pasteurisation to be concentrated in larger and fewer dairies. This trend is masked by an unchanged figure of 19 dairies licensed to pasteurise milk ; it has, nevertheless continued, with a significant drop in the quantity of untreated milk being marketed.

The bacteriological quality of the milk sampled, as judged by laboratory test standards, was not maintained. 3.3% of samples processed failed the prescribed tests. This proportion of unsatisfactory milks was evident in all the sampling undertaken, whatever the origin of the samples.

Biological Examination of Milk

All raw milks sampled were submitted for biological examination in addition to the statutory Methylene Blue Test. One sample was reported upon as infected with Br. Abortus organisms. The district M.O.H. was informed.

2. School Swimming Baths

Reliance was placed upon on-the-spot checking of residual and free chlorine in the water by a weekly call whenever possible. The maintenance of a fairly adequately chlorinated water in the foot-baths has also been required. At the end of the summer season there were 17 school swimming pools in use.

3. Food Hygiene

Visits continued to be made to canteens and kitchens under the control of the County Council. Where the hygiene standard was found to be lacking, appropriate recommendations were made for improvement.

4. Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

By the end of 1963, the number of premises licensed under this Order had risen to 75, an increase of 7 over the 1962 total.

SUMMARY OF MILK SAMPLES

[illegible]

5. Report on the work undertaken by Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Gloucester) during 1963

I am obliged to Mr A. Wilson, Divisional Veterinary Officer, for this report.

(a) Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders

Disease	1963		1962	
	Negative Reports Investigated	No. of Confirmed Cases	Negative Reports Investigated	No. of Confirmed Cases
Anthrax	200	15	144	3
Foot and Mouth	1	—	1	—
Fowl Pest	16	3	101	33
Swine Fever	61	9	121	58
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—

(b) Milk and Dairies Regulations

Number of herds at 31st December, 1963, is as follows :—

Dairy herds	2,387
Beef herds	1,421
Mixed herds	428
	—
	4,236
	—

During the year 2,771 dairy herd inspections were carried out, involving the clinical inspection of 153,388 cattle.

(c) Tuberculous Milk—Veterinary Investigations

During 1963 no reports were received from Medical Officers of Health of tubercle bacilli having been found in bulk milk samples.

(d) Congenital Bovine Tuberculosis

No cases of Congenital Bovine Tuberculosis were reported by Medical Officers of Health during 1963.

(e) Brucella Abortus Infection in Milk

During the year no reports were received from Medical Officers of Health regarding illness in human beings from the consumption of milk infected with *Brucella abortus*.

(f) Area Eradication Plan for Tuberculosis

During the year 181,545 cattle were tuberculin tested in Gloucestershire. Two hundred and fifteen reactors were disclosed and this represents 0.12% of all animals tested as against 0.23% in 1962. 65% of the reactors had visible lesions of tuberculosis at autopsy.

(g) Free Calf Vaccination Scheme

In 1963, 9,404 calves were vaccinated under the above scheme, the purpose of which is to increase the number of female cattle which are protected against infection with *Brucella abortus*. It is estimated that about 65% of the eligible heifer calves in the County are vaccinated.

(h) Poultry Stock Improvement Plan

Under this scheme 109,762 fowls and turkeys were blood tested in 59 flocks in order to detect carrier of *Salmonella pullorum* and *Salmonella gallinarum* infections. It is gratifying to be able to report that no reactors were disclosed at these tests.

(i) Salmonellosis in Cattle

During 1963 no reports were received from Medical Officers of Health of food poisoning in humans which might be attributable to this source.

(j) Tuberculosis Order, 1938

No cattle were slaughtered under this Order during 1963.

(k) Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958

During the year, inspections of slaughterhouses in the County were carried out in conjunction with the Public Health Inspectors of the Local Authorities concerned.

SECTION F

MISCELLANEOUS

Registered Nursing Homes

At the end of the year there were nineteen nursing homes registered in the County. These homes provide 249 beds for general cases and 4 maternity cases.

1963
TABLE I—BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Districts	Estimated Population	BIRTHS								DEATHS														
		Live Births				Still Births				Total		Under 1 year			Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Under 4 weeks				Under 1 week				
		Leg.	Illeg.	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Leg.	Illeg.	Total	S.B. Rate per 1,000 Total Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Leg.	Illeg.	Total		Leg.	Illeg.	Total	Rate 1,000 Live Births	Leg.	Illeg.	Total	Rate 1,000 Live Births	
Urban																								
Charlton Kings	7,900	121	5	126	15.95	1	—	1	7.87	106	13.42	1	—	1	7.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham M.B.	74,290	1,216	116	1,332	17.94	17	3	20	14.79	948	12.77	32	2	34	25.52	19	1	20	15.02	15	1	16	12.01	
Cirencester	12,560	197	17	214	17.03	2	—	2	9.25	172	13.70	1	—	1	4.62	1	—	1	4.62	1	—	1	4.62	
Kingswood	27,100	653	18	671	24.76	7	1	8	11.78	242	8.93	15	—	15	22.35	11	—	11	16.39	11	—	11	16.39	
Mangotsfield	24,350	399	12	411	16.88	7	—	7	16.74	248	10.19	2	—	2	4.86	2	—	2	4.86	2	—	2	4.86	
Nailsworth	3,760	56	1	57	15.15	1	—	1	17.24	36	9.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stroud	17,800	308	13	321	18.03	1	—	1	3.11	236	13.26	3	—	3	9.35	2	—	2	6.23	2	—	2	6.23	
Tewkesbury M.B.	5,940	97	9	106	17.84	3	—	3	27.52	79	13.29	3	—	3	28.30	3	—	3	28.30	2	—	2	18.87	
TOTAL U.D.	173,700	3,047	191	3,238	18.65	39	4	43	13.11	2,067	11.91	57	2	59	18.22	38	1	39	12.04	33	1	34	10.50	
Rural																								
Cheltenham	34,030	688	30	718	21.10	5	1	6	8.29	314	9.20	9	—	9	12.53	7	—	7	9.75	7	—	7	9.75	
Cirencester	15,820	286	14	300	18.96	2	2	4	13.16	174	11.00	6	—	6	20.00	4	—	4	13.34	4	—	4	13.34	
Dursley	18,970	314	16	330	17.40	4	—	4	11.98	201	10.59	7	—	7	21.21	6	—	6	18.18	4	—	4	12.12	
East Dean	20,960	353	11	364	17.37	5	—	5	13.55	269	12.83	5	1	6	16.48	4	1	5	13.73	3	1	4	10.99	
Gloucester	49,870	933	49	982	19.69	16	—	16	16.01	597	11.98	19	1	20	20.39	17	1	18	18.33	15	1	16	16.29	
Lydney	13,220	226	8	234	17.70	—	—	—	—	124	9.38	7	—	7	29.91	5	—	5	21.36	5	—	5	21.36	
Newent	8,930	152	5	157	17.58	2	—	2	12.59	101	11.31	3	—	3	19.11	2	—	2	12.73	1	—	1	6.36	
North Cotswold	20,180	329	20	349	17.30	1	—	1	2.86	244	12.09	5	—	5	14.33	4	—	4	11.46	4	—	4	11.46	
Northleach	7,870	116	5	121	15.37	1	—	1	8.20	99	12.58	3	—	3	24.79	2	—	2	16.52	1	—	1	8.26	
Sodbury	49,060	1039	35	1,074	21.90	13	—	13	11.98	491	10.01	16	1	17	15.82	9	—	9	8.37	7	—	7	6.51	
Stroud	28,330	448	22	470	16.58	5	—	5	10.53	393	13.87	9	—	9	19.14	8	—	8	17.02	8	—	8	17.02	
Tetbury	6,910	116	6	122	17.66	2	—	2	16.13	92	13.31	1	—	1	8.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thornbury	31,530	709	32	741	23.51	10	—	10	13.31	349	11.07	12	1	13	17.54	7	—	7	9.44	7	—	7	9.44	
Warmley	22,260	492	11	503	22.60	3	—	3	5.93	172	7.73	8	—	8	15.91	5	—	5	9.94	5	—	5	9.94	
West Dean	17,710	283	15	298	16.82	2	1	3	9.96	239	13.50	8	1	9	30.20	5	1	6	20.13	4	1	5	16.74	
TOTAL R.D.	345,650	6,484	279	6,763	19.56	71	4	75	10.98	3,859	11.16	118	5	123	18.19	85	3	88	13.01	75	3	78	11.53	
County Totals	519,350	9,531	470	10,001	19.25	110	8	118	11.66	5,926	11.41	175	7	182	18.20	123	4	127	12.70	108	4	112	11.20	

TABLE II—1963 SUMMARY

Districts	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Ac. Polio- myelitis		Measles	Diph- theria	Ac. Pneu- monia	Dysentery	Small- pox	Ac. Enc Lethargic	
			P	NP						I.	P.
Urban											
Charlton Kings ...	—	—	—	—	122	—	2	1	—	—	—
Cheltenham M.B.	14	12	—	—	490	—	18	13	—	—	—
Cirencester ...	6	8	—	—	318	—	9	3	—	—	—
Kingswood ...	5	8	—	—	305	—	1	17	—	—	—
Mangotsfield ...	4	16	—	—	311	—	—	5	—	—	—
Nailsworth ...	—	—	—	—	18	—	3	—	—	—	—
Stroud ...	8	1	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tewkesbury M.B.	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS U.D. ...	37	47	—	—	1,989	—	33	39	—	—	—
Rural											
Cheltenham ...	14	6	—	—	424	—	8	1	—	—	—
Cirencester ...	5	23	—	—	304	—	5	3	—	—	—
Dursley ...	10	—	—	—	233	—	4	13	—	—	—
East Dean ...	10	19	—	—	216	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gloucester ...	21	22	—	—	871	—	8	10	—	—	—
Lydney ...	4	2	—	—	184	—	2	—	—	—	—
Newent ...	2	9	—	—	113	—	1	—	—	—	—
North Cotswold ...	4	6	—	—	235	—	12	3	—	—	—
Northleach ...	4	—	—	—	132	—	7	1	—	—	—
Sodbury ...	5	15	—	—	1,156	—	4	35	—	—	—
Stroud ...	15	7	—	—	404	—	5	—	—	—	—
Tetbury ...	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thornbury ...	7	—	—	—	360	—	—	74	—	—	—
Warmley ...	13	19	—	—	219	—	2	21	—	—	—
West Dean ...	3	4	—	—	249	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS R.D. ...	117	132	—	—	5,228	—	59	163	—	—	—
County Totals ...	154	179	—	—	7,217	—	92	202	—	—	—

C.P.—Chicken Pox

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS

Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Para- Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Meningo- coccal Infection	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthal- mia Neonato- ram	Tuberculosis			OTHER
							Pul- monary	Meninges and CNS	Other	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
—	—	3	3	16	33	—	17	—	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	45 C.P.
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	3	1	—	4	—	1	—
—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4	—	—	9	—	8	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	9	3	21	46	—	37	—	6	45C.P.
—	—	2	—	—	6	—	5	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	34C.P.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	—	1	—	8	—	1	—
—	—	1	—	—	1	—	15	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	8	—	1	2	—	2	—	4	—
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	6	2	—	9	1	3	—
—	—	1	—	3	5	—	7	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
—	51	1	1	5	1	—	10	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	3	1	9	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	—
—	51	18	1	16	27	1	79	1	17	34C.P.
—	51	27	4	37	73	1	116	1	23	79C.P.

TABLE III—1963

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

Causes of Death	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 and over
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	1	4
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1
3 Syphilitic disease ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—
4 Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping cough ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections ...	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	12	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	2	2	2
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	132	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	14	30	44	37
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	28	80	60	25
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	107	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	34	18	23	25
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	10	11	11
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	520	1	—	3	5	2	14	15	54	107	139	180
15 Leukaemia, aleukemia ...	32	—	—	2	1	2	2	2	1	7	7	8
16 Diabetes ...	46	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	7	13	21
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	874	—	—	—	1	3	—	10	35	110	220	495
18 Coronary disease, angina ...	1,025	—	—	—	—	—	3	33	62	182	309	436
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	110	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	14	32	62
20 Other heart diseases ...	877	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	27	61	151	625
21 Other circulatory diseases ...	250	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	12	25	63	139
22 Influenza ...	47	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	9	28
23 Pneumonia ...	407	4	21	4	2	2	2	5	8	39	69	251
24 Bronchitis ...	283	—	2	1	2	—	—	6	9	54	105	104
25 Other diseases of respiratory system ...	52	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	14	12	19
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	17	18
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	28	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	10	7
28 Nephritis and nephrosis ...	29	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	6	5	8
29 Hyperplasia of prostate ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	21
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
31 Congenital malformations ...	58	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	2	2	—	2
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	433	28	14	4	6	4	7	9	27	53	76	147
33 Motor vehicle accidents ...	90	94	7	3	7	27	13	4	11	17	4	6
34 All other accidents ...	99	—	—	1	1	6	4	6	8	13	12	42
35 Suicide ...	54	—	5	2	—	5	5	4	14	10	11	5
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
Total all causes ...	5,926	127	55	23	31	58	65	146	382	889	1,420	2,730

TABLE IV—1963

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS (1961 Census)

	No. of Households	Percentage entirely without				Percentage having exclusive use of all 4 arrangements
		Cold water tap	Hot water tap	Fixed Bath	Water Closet	
Gloucestershire (A.C. with C.B's.) ...	311,402	2.2	25.2	18.5	7.0	67.4
Admin. County ...	152,723	4.2	25.3	20.8	12.5	69.0
Urban ...	54,140	0.9	21.6	15.9	3.0	71.3
Rural ...	98,583	6.1	27.3	23.4	17.8	67.7
Charlton Kings U.D. ...	2,486	0.8	16.4	13.4	1.4	80.1
Cheltenham M.B. ...	23,432	0.4	20.8	14.8	1.3	69.9
Cirencester U.D. ...	3,777	2.8	24.2	21.1	8.5	69.4
Kingswood U.D. ...	8,138	0.3	20.3	13.8	2.3	74.9
Mangotsfield U.D. ...	7,659	0.5	18.2	11.0	2.3	77.4
Nailsworth U.D. ...	1,203	2.7	30.9	28.6	9.0	61.5
Stroud U.D. ...	5,654	2.0	28.6	23.6	6.1	64.0
Tewkesbury M.B. ...	1,791	2.0	26.2	21.3	7.6	69.0
Cheltenham R.D. ...	9,481	4.9	17.3	15.8	13.0	78.5
Cirencester R.D. ...	4,164	11.8	33.8	28.4	29.9	60.9
Dursley R.D. ...	5,699	3.1	29.9	21.7	12.3	64.7
East Dean R.D. ...	6,320	6.2	39.1	40.1	24.3	53.6
Gloucester R.D. ...	13,378	8.4	21.8	18.8	17.9	74.0
Lydney R.D. ...	3,663	4.8	28.8	23.0	16.0	66.3
Newent R.D. ...	2,660	15.5	39.2	34.0	32.7	55.2
North Cotswold R.D. ...	6,081	4.9	24.8	19.3	13.6	71.3
Northleach R.D. ...	2,501	10.2	29.5	28.3	28.5	66.5
Sodbury R.D. ...	13,442	3.7	22.9	17.6	11.7	73.0
Stroud R.D. ...	8,927	5.1	28.5	26.6	16.4	64.8
Tetbury R.D....	1,943	4.2	25.8	24.4	14.4	69.9
Thornbury R.D. ...	8,781	7.1	31.6	28.9	24.8	62.4
Warmley R.D. ...	6,072	2.2	20.4	14.3	5.9	76.1
West Dean R.D. ...	5,471	7.6	42.4	34.4	28.7	51.1

The figures for England and Wales will not be available before November, 1964.

